THE Bombay Gazette AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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FOR LONDON DIRECT.

To Sail about 10th May.

THE Splendid fast-sailing British Ship EXCELSIOR A. 1. 9 years, 682 Tons Register, WM. SANDERSON, Commander. This ship will be found a first-rate Conveyance for Passengers.

For Passage apply to
Bombay, 21st April 1863. WM. NICOL & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

(Calling at Falmouth to land Passengers.)

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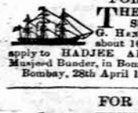
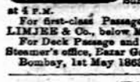


FOR CALCUTTA.

THE fine fast new Teak-built Clipper Ship ALLUM GHEE, of 900 Tons, G. HENDERSON, Commander, will sail on or about 10th instant. For Freight or Passage apply to HADJEE ABDOOLLA NOORMAHOMED, at Maqjeed Bunder, in Bombay Green.
Bombay, 28th April 1863.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE fine fast new Teak-built Ship JUDDEL MAMNON, of 870 Tons. J. G. GRANT, Commander. For Freight or Passage apply to ADUM ALLY SULTAN-ALLY, Bora Bazar, Fort.
Bombay, 28th April 1863.



FOR SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TELEGRAPH, Captain J. SHEPHERD, will be despatched to Surat on MONDAY, the 4th instant, at 4 P.M.

For first-class Passage, apply to Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co., below Messrs. LECKIE & Co., Rampart Row.
For Deck Passage and Freight apply to the Manager at the Steamer's office, Bazar Gate Street.
Bombay, 1st May 1863.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PHLOX, C. PUDDICOMBE, Commander, will sail for NEW Port, on MONDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to JAVERCHAND AZEMARAM.
Bombay, 4th May 1863.

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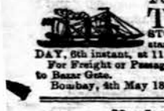
For Freight and Passage, apply at the Office, No. 60, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, near Thacker Jewraj Baloo.

DWARKADASS ODHOVJEE, Secretary.
Bombay, 1st May 1863.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and fast-sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOMAS ELLIS, Commander, recently arrived from England, has very superior accommodation for first-class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port, on TUESDAY, the 5th instant, at 3 P.M.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.



FOR SURAT.

THE new and well-known Steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, A. L. TAYLOR, Commander, will start for the above Port, on WEDNESDAY, 6th instant, at 11 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, next to Bazar Gate.
Bombay, 4th May 1863.

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Notices.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Africana*, from London, are requested to send Boats to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at their expense and risk, and he will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

T. K. HATFIELD, Master.
At Cursetjee Pallonjee & Co. Dubash.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Forganhall*, J. Guthrie, Master, from Liverpool, are hereby requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned.

The Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has once left the ship's side.

All landing orders accompanied by Bills of Lading must be sent to us for countersignature.

J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.,
Agents for Captain Guthrie.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Edith Byrne*, from Liverpool, are requested to send Boats to take delivery of their goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at their expense and risk. Captain WHITEWAY will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

J. S. MOORE & Co.
Agents for the *Edith Byrne*.
Bombay, 30th April 1863.

NOTICE.—I have this day admitted Mr. S. H. DAVID, a Partner with me, the business will, on and after this date, be carried on under the name and style of N. J. ABRAHAM & Co.

N. J. ABRAHAM.
Bombay, 20th April 1863.

NOTICE.—The Firm of McCORMICK & Co., has been Dissolved. The business will in future be carried on solely by D. A. McCORMICK, to whom all communications are to be addressed.

B. H. COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).—FIFTH CALL OF THE THIRD ISSUE.—Notice is hereby given, that Shareholders of this Company are required to pay a FIFTH CALL of Rupees 1,090 per Share on the Third Issue in the Commercial Bank of India, within 21 days from the date hereof, where the usual receipts will be granted for the same.

By Order.
Bombay, 25th April 1863.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—The Executive Engineer Surat and Broach, is prepared to receive, up to the 15th May. Tenders for the repairs of all Public Buildings and other works in the Surat and Broach Collectorates; schedules showing the probable quantity of work to be done, can be obtained on application at the Executive Engineer's Office in the Ditch Bunder at Surat.

Executive Engineer's Office, Surat, 13th April 1863.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

F. BORSINI, CHRONOMETER, WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, AND JEWELLER, begs to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has now removed his Establishment to No. 38, Medow Street, Fort, next door to the shop of the late firm of Peat & Co., Saddlers, where he invites an inspection of a newly arrived assortment of Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, and Jewellery, made by the best London and Geneva makers.

N. B.—Chronometers repaired, cleaned, and accurately tested.

Watches of every description repaired and cleaned properly, so as to ensure time-keeping.

CHARGES MODERATE.
Bombay, 1st April 1863.

ALBERT, MEDICAL, and FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—EXTENSION OF DAYS OF GRACE.—From henceforth *thirty days of Grace* will be allowed for payment of Yearly and Half-yearly Premiums, and fifteen days for Quarterly and Monthly payments.

Should death occur during the currency of these days and before payment of the Premium due, the Policy will be held valid and effectual, and the Premium be deducted from the sums assured.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
C. H. BOGOURNE, Secretary.
Bombay, 1st January 1863.

SYKES & Co.—COMMISSION AND GENERAL MERCHANTS—Beg to intimate that they have opened a place in the Fort for the sale of General Merchandise and every description of Photographic Material.

Now on sale a number of beautiful specimens of stained Glassware, engraved with views of India, Native Costumes, &c., from Photographs taken here.

Hummum Street, 25th April 1863.

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THIS COMPANY has been formed for the purpose of erecting, establishing, and maintaining, under European Management, on the New Town on the Esplanade of Bombay, A FIRST CLASS HOTEL on the scale adapted to the present times and to the requirements of the rapidly increasing and constantly shifting population of the Capital of Western India.

Hotel accommodation in Bombay is at present notoriously bad in kind, and insufficient to meet the wants of the compatratively small number of Travellers to or from Europe who pass through the Town. Indeed, even permanent residents in Bombay—now that rents have risen so high and that the space left in the Island for building new Dwelling-houses is so circumscribed—find a difficulty in obtaining the comforts of an Hotel in which they could enjoy, on reasonable terms, some at least of the comforts and luxuries of European life. But when, in the course of the next five years, the continual development of our trade and the completion of the system of Indian Railways has transformed Bombay, now merely the chief town of the Presidency, into the commercial and industrial capital of the whole of India, and made this port the gateway of the East for hundreds of passengers by every weekly mail, the confusion and discomfort will be overwhelming unless preparations be made to meet the pressure by the erection of an Hotel on a scale of grandeur and comfort equal to that of the Palatial Hotels which have sprung up of late years, in consequence of the immense stimulus given to travelling by Railways and Steamers, in the great Capitals of Europe and America.

Under proper management, it is believed that such an Hotel cannot fail to be successful, and to return large profits to the Shareholders. Public opinion in Bombay is unanimous in favour of such an undertaking, and to those who have witnessed the marvellous development of Bombay within the past few years, and who know how eager is the demand for Hotel accommodation at present, it need not be pointed out to what an immense extent that demand will be increased within the next two or three years.

Applications for Shares to be addressed to the Officiating Secretary, Western India Hotel Company (Limited), Messrs. W. NICOL & Co., Fort.

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FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.—A desirable Property at Bandora. Apply to JEHANGEER NOWROJEE H.M. Dockyard.

FOR SALE on board the Ship *Rhea Sylvia*, 6 Water Casks, 4 Iron Water Tanks, Haylock's Rich mixed Biscuits in 2 lbs. Tins. A quantity of dunnage wood and old junk.

ADVERTISEMENT.—MESSRS. POCHAJEE FRAMJEE & Co. beg to intimate to their friends and Public, that they are prepared to supply the best Soda Water Lemonade and Gingerade at very moderate prices. 24, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE—A small quantity of PROVISIONS for a European crew. Apply at the China Merchant steam Navigation Company's Office, Bombay-Green.
Bombay, 30th April 1863.

FOR SALE.—A large English built OPEN CARRIAGE, newly done up, the property of Mr. LODWICK C.S. Price Rs. 1,800. Apply to the owner.
Mahaleshwar, April 22nd, 1863.

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Bombay, 17th April 1863. H. BROOKE, Secretary.

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MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co., take this opportunity of stating that they have received news by this mail that another Edition is in preparation of "KINGLAKE'S CRIMEAN WAR." Registered orders for the same will be supplied on the arrival of the new Edition.

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27th April 1863.

Business Announcements.

ROSSELET & Co., received per last mail, a nice Lot of Meerschaum Pipes, from Rs. 10 to 20, Wooden ditto, of different shapes and sizes. Rs. 1 to 4.

ROSSELET & Co., have always on hand, a nice choice of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Companions, Pic-Nic. ditto, Travelling Inkstands Portfolio, Portmonaieo, and Cigar Cases, fine French Stationery.

ROSSELET & Co. have just received some nice Jewellery, consisting of Gold Necklets, 18 ks. for Rs. 50
Do. Sleeve Studs, do. from ... 20 to 35
Do. Rings, set with pearls, rubies, and turquoise. 4 to 40
Silver Snuff Boxes, elegantly chased and engraved... 25 to 30
A large stock of Gold Charms and Lockets, from ... 20 to 50
Gold Hunting Watch, independent seconds, with two dials, and dates of the month Lever 700
Do. Self-winding independent, seconds, Lever 600
Do. Self-winding Ladies' Hunting Watches, beautifully enamelled, and set with diamonds 400
2 Gold Hunting Watches making at pleasure, a Hunting or Open-faced Watch, one of them splendidly chased and engraved 300

ROSSELET & Co. have on hand a new and large Stock of Riding Whips, of every kind and description.
Walking Sticks do. do.
Stereoscopes, for 12, 25, and 50 Views, from Rs. 45 to 70.
And a great variety of fancy goods, which really deserve to be seen.

FOR SALE.
A beautiful French Iron Safe, large size. Apply to
ROSSELET & Co.

TO BE RAFFLED.

A BEAUTIFUL CLOCK, going fifteen days, with Automaton playing, Turkish conjuror, singing bird, dancing girl, all moving independently. There is also one Musical Box working at the same time.

This Clock was expressly made for the London International Exhibition of 1862 and is the most wonderful piece of art ever landed on the Indian soil.

The Clock is estimated at Rs. 5,000, but will be raffled for Rs. 3,500, viz., 350 numbers, at 10 each.

The raffle will take place as soon as the list is filled up and the money paid. Apply to
ROSSELET & Co., Watchmakers, Bombay.

METAL MART, Boree Bunder—
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Piping.
Stop Cocks, Bib Cocks, Steam Valves, and Mountings.
Ornamental Cast Iron Fountains.
Contractors', Miners', and Engineers' Tools.
Nails, Hinges, Woodscrews, Bolts, and Nuts.
Bar, Plate, and Sheet Iron.
Zinc Roofing, Roman, and Portland Cement.
Steel and Files.
Ropes, Chains, Blocks.
"Milner's" Fire Proof Safes.
Weighing Machines for Carts, suitable for Entrance Gates of Public Works.
FLETCHER & MITCHELL.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

DORABJEE HORMUSJEE, Milliner, No. 20, Medow Street, Fort, begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and Mofussil, that he has just received per last Overland steamer the following Choice Selection of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Kid Gloves, White, Colored and Black; Spanish Lace Shawls and Mantles; Ladies' and Children's White Ready-trimmed Straw and Felt Hats; Crinoline Bonnets; this Season's Hand Human Hair Comb; French Cashmere; French Muslin; Ladies and Children's Shoes and Boots; Children's Socks; Nice French Flowers and Feathers; all sorts of best Perfumery, &c. &c.

Also on hand Huntley and Palmer's Biscuits of all sorts.

HAMS AND CHEESE.

CAUTION.—FORD, CURTIS, & CURTIS, 5, America Square, & 115, Minories, London, feel it necessary to advise their Indian friends to order their London Correspondents to apply direct to them for their well known and favourite brands [F.C.C.] and F. & Co.

FORD, CURTIS, AND CURTIS,
Devote especial care in the selection and packing of Hams and Cheese for India and its Colonies.

JACOB AND COMPAY,

CIVIL, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue, and Scarlet West of England Cloths.

Also, Military Undress Frockings and Venetians.

A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.

Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Habits.

Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.

White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.

Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.

Fancy Silks and Lace Neck Ties, and Scarfs.

Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.

Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hat, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes, lately arrived.

Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.

Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.

Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Writing Desks, Fancy Soaps, and Perfumery.

Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats Single and Double Barrelled Guns.

Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.

A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers, of every discription, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.

Cashmere, Vensgenery, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.

Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.

A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.

A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.

Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.

Orders from Outstations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

LONDON HOUSE.

WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER-MAKERS JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, AND ENGRAVERS.

THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co., beg to draw the attention of their patrons and the public in general, to their new stock of Jewellery Watches, &c.

T. B. & Co., receive from their House in London, a fresh supply almost every mail, and they trust the public will not hesitate to send them orders for any thing they may require in their line.

T. B. & Co., have on hand, Wristlets of good Gold, and the latest patterns, Brooches, Necklets, Ladies' and Gentlemen's rings, set with precious stones, Studs, Sleeve Links, Collar Studs, Ear-rings, Gold and Jet Solataires, Albert and Neck Chains, Lockets, Vinegarette, Match Boxes, Keys, Charms, Swivels, Hooks, Wedding and Guard Rings, Pencil Cases, Scarf Pins, Buckles, Mourning Rings.

Silver Egg Frames, Christening Mugs, Knife, Fork, and Spoon, Mug, with Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in one, with beautiful morocco case, lined with velvet and silk, Regatta and Rifle Match Cups, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Silver Alberts and Neck Chains.

Nickle-silver Cruet Stands and Breakfast sets.

Best Gold Hunting Watches, Gentlemans.
Do. do. do. do. Ladies set with diamonds.
Do. Open faced, Ladies.
Do. Silver Hunting and open faced English and Geneva.
Do. Go man Silver Railway Time Keepers.

Ladies Compan ons, Portm naies, Ivory Pencil cases with knives attached, Purses, Black-combs, Snuff Boxes, Babies Whistles with Coral handles, Chuckmuck canes, Masonic Clothing and Jewellery, Small Horn Musical Boxes p ying two tunes, Patent Petroleue Gas Lamps, Candle Sticks and Shades.

Clocks of all descriptions from Rs. 10 to 150.

Musical Boxes of the very best make with drums and bells playing the following airs.

1. La Ba'le D'O sent Valse.	1. Fenella Valse.
2. In the Strand.	2. Spitzan Polka.
3. The Rataplan Polka.	3. Les Zouaves Quadrille.
4. La Traviata.	4. Le Barbier de Seville.
5. Red, White and Blue.	5. Kitty Patterson. A
6. The Burlesque Galop.	Dreadful Story.
	6. Canz mein Leben Galop

Terms—Cash.

Orders from Outstations strictly attended to, if accompanied with draft or reference for payment in Bombay.

THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co.

Watch, Chronometer, and Clock-makers, Jewellers, Opticians and Engravers.

N.B.—Watches cleaned and repaired by a first-class European Watch-maker, and guaranteed for 12 months after repair.
Bombay, Established, 1851.

Business Announcements.

JUST ARRIVED.—Silk and Alpacca Umbrellas from the best makers in London Rs. 4 to 20
Specs ... 1 to 12

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Monday, 4th May 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.		Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.
Do. Credits	Do.	do.	2s. 0¼d.
Do. Documgnt	Do.	do.	2s. 0¾d.
Calcutta	At sight		99
Madras	30 days' sight		99
China	60 Do.	do.	230 per $100

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates
Banks.	Rs.		[ex divd.
Agra Bank	500	5 per ct.	103 per ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	130 prem.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	16 prem.
Commercial Bank	500	4 do.	29 ex divd.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	20 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	78 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	125 per ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	102 prem.
Press Cos.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 23,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	390 do.	Rs. 6,000 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs. 250 dis. nom.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co.	6,000	225 per share	Rs. 1,800 p.sh. pm
Railway Cos.			
G. I. P. Railway Co.	218-3-0	per ct.	Rs. 4 disct.
Consolidated Stock	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 8 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
Spinning & Weaving Cos.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share.	500 disct.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 350 disct.
Manockji Petit's Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 110 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share.	Rs. 325 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 400 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Nominal.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,500	.....	Ditto.
Jafar Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	.....	Ditto.
Bomanjee Wadia Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 25,000.
Throstle Mill Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 500 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan		104
" Loan 1835-36	}	99
" Loan 1842-43		
" Loan 1854-55		
New Five per Cent. Loan		108½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan		117¼

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£3	2s. 6d. to £3	17s. 6d.
" (Seed)	£3	2s. 9d. to £3	7s. 6d.
To London (Cotton)	£3	5s. 0d. to £3	10s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£3	0s. 0d. to £3	2s. 6d.
To China	} No enquiry.		
To Clyde			
To Hull			
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.		

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-4½
Bank of England Notes	"	10-3
Spanish Dollars	"	210
Crowns	"	290
Mexican Dollars	"	225
German Crowns	"	213
Five Franc Pieces	"	205
Bar Silver	"	106½ to 106¾
Gold Leaf	"	16-7

(PRICES CURRENT (2nd May 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs. 480 to 484
New Dholleras, (ready)	" 460 to 461
New Bhowanggar, (ready)	" 460 to 461
New Oomrawttee	" 414 to 415
Old Comptа	" 425 to 426
Old Dharwar Fine-cleaned	" 530 to 531
New Barsee, and Nuggur	" 418 to 429
New Veravul	" 438 to 440
New Khandeish	" 410 to 412
New Punch-hee	" 442 to 443
New Accote	" 427 to 428
New Mangalore	" 439 to 440
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,610 to 1,615.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish ...at Rs.	6-7 to 6-8 per cwt.
Rapeseed, General	7-2 to 7-8
Gingelly mixed (Black	32 to 33
and White)	37 to 38
Niger	25 to 26

Banks.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

London Bankers, { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Rangoon.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz.:—

6 month's sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0d. per Rupee.		
4	Do.	at 1s. 11¾d. "
3	Do.	at 1s. 11¾d. "
2	Do.	at 1s. 11¾d. "
1	Do.	at 1s. 11¾d. "
On demand	Do.	at 1s. 11¾d. "

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.			
Do.	6	do.	5 "
Do.	12	do.	6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper Bank Stock and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest on Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, an extra charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have recently opened an Agency of the Bank of Rangoon for the transaction of general Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
April 2nd 1863. Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight		2s.	0d. per Rupee.
"	4 do.	1s.	11½d. do.
"	3 do.	1s.	11¾d. do.
"	2 do.	1s.	11¾d. do.
"	1 do.	1s.	11¾d. do.
"	on demand	1s.	11¾d. do.
On Scotland	do.	1s.	11d. do.
On Ireland	do.		
On Paris, at 3 days' sight		1s.	11d. do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 11d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum.

Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice	3	"
Do. do. 6	do.	4 "
Do. do. 12	do.	5 "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made. (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ½ per cent. on the amount involved or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interest and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation .... Without charge.	
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of	¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody	¼ per cent.
Hours of business	10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday	10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay 2nd April 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND—Francs 8,350,000 (£334,000.)

Head Office—14, *Rue Bergère, Paris.*

Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Réunion).

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—23, *Rampart Row.*

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places; as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichéry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rp.
3 Do. Do.	2s.	0d.	"
On Demand	1s.	11¾d.	"
On France 6 months' sight	frs.	2-56 cts.	"
3 Do. Do.	"	2-53	"
On Demand	"	2-50	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 25th March 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.

Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY RETTNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.
LONDON.....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND.....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	per Rup.
" " " " 4	do.	1s.	11¾d. do.
" " " " 3	do.	1s.	11¾d. do.
" " " " 2	do.	1s.	11¾d. do.
" " " " 1	do.	1s.	11¾d. do.
On demand			
On Scotland } On demand	1s.	11¾d.	do.
On Ireland }			

Drafts on *Scotland* and *Ireland* are issued payable *on presentation* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 5-00 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent per annum.

do. 9	do.	5½	do. do.
do. 6	do.	5	do. do.
do. 4	do.	4½	do. do.
do. 3	do.	4	do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000 are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.
Rampart Row, 7th April 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.		per Rupee.
" 4	do.	1s.	11¾d. "
" 3	do.	1s.	11¾d. "
" 2	do.	1s.	11¾d. "
" 1	do.	1s.	11¾d. "
" On demand		1s.	11¾d. "
On Scotland do.		1s.	11¾d. "
On Ireland do.		1s.	11¾d. "

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland at 1 day's sight ... 1s. 11¾d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postage, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months	3 "
Do. do. 6 do.	4 "
Do. do. 12 do.	6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission, will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 1st April 1863. Acting Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and, not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.

Do.	" 6	"	" 5 " "
Do.	" 12	"	" 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months sight	2s.	0d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4	ditto	1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 3	ditto	1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 2	ditto	1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 1	ditto	1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto on demand	ditto	1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5. and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest on Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent Commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission

Hours of business .....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays.....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 24th April 1863. Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH, AND SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £19,658 17s. 8d. Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand and at from one to six month's sight; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.
" 4 months' sight	1s.	11¾d.
" 3 months' sight	1s.	11¾d.
" 2 months' sight	1s.	11¾d.
" 1 month's sight	1s.	11¾d.
" On demand	1s	11¾d.
Circular Notes	1s	11¾d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited). or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made *(if to a Lady her Christian name & names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH, Manager.
Bombay, 28th April 1863.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand ..... 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months ..... 5 do. do.
12 do. 6 do. do.

Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ..... 9 per cent.
On other Securities ..... 10 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight.....2s. 0¼d. per Rupee
Ditto 3 ditto. .....2s. 0d. do.
Ditto 2 ditto. .....1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto 1 ditto. .....1s. 11¾d. do.
On demand ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commiss on charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent commission.

Hours of business .....10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays .....10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS, Manager.
Bombay, 2nd May 1863.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Apr. 30	Phlox (s)	Puddicombe	Surat 29 April.
	Mystery	Stap	London 3 Jan.
	Americana	Potts	Liverpool 1 Dec.
May 1	Thetis	Chapman	Liverpool 11 Dec.
	John Linn	Browning	Liverpool 31 Dec.
	Taptee (s)	Ellis	Surat 30 April.
	Manchester (s)	McDonald	Porebunder.
	Euphrates	Gwyther	Liverpool 3 Jan.
	Telegraph (s)	Shepherd	Surat 28 April.
	Tythonas	Alexander	Aden 1 April.
2	Nadershaw	Nacoda	Zanzibar 29 Mar.
	Dalkeith	Waugh	Liverpool 14 Dec.
	Lochnagar	Leitch	Liverpool 17 Dec.
	British India	Hatrick	Liverpool 5 Jan.
	Czar	McBride	Liverpool 23 Dec.
	Edmunds Bury	Varley	Mauritius 23 Mar.
3	Glen Maiden	Marshall	Liverpool 8 Jan.
	Fleu de Lis	Taylor	Liverpool 7 Jan.
	Zuleika	Riddle	Liverpool 9 Jan.
	Floating Light	Harkie	Liverpool 24 Dec.
	Shard	Curman	Liverpool 23 Dec.
	Tug Rifle (s)		Kurrachee 29 Apr.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per Ship *John Linn*, from Liverpool.—On the 9th March, in Lat. 41-20 S., Long. 2 55 E., spoke the ships *British India*, and *Floating Light*. On the 30th, in Lat. 25 S., Long. 65-30 E., spoke the ship *Lochnagar*. On the 25th April, in Lat. 17 N., and 66-30 E. W. Lownsly, seaman, died on the 29th March, of disease of heart.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Apr. 30	Kurrachee (s)	Martin	Malabar Coast.
May 2	Vittoria	Martin	Liverpool.
	Victoria (s)	Nacoda	Surat.
3	Earl Dalhousie	Campbell	Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Phlox*, from Surat.—One hundred and fifty natives.

Per Steamer *Taptee*, from Surat.—One hundred and sixty-one natives.

Per Steamer *Manchester*, from Porebunder.—Eighteen natives.

Per Steamer *Telegraph* from Surat.—Mrs. Grimes, and one hundred and thirty-one natives.

Per Ship *Nadershaw*, from Zanzibar.—Two natives.

Per Ship *Fleu de Lis*, from Liverpool.—Mr. G. S. Drynan; and Mrs. Taylor.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Kurrachee*, to Malabar Coast.—Mrs. Candy; Dr. Orio; Mr. Consonus; Mr. Reid, and servant; Mr. Parsell; Mr. A. M. Kemp, and servant; Dr. Impey, and three servants; Mr. Pinhey; Mr. C. Brunton; Mr. W. S. Seton; Mr. Gatty; Mr. Pritchard; four rank and file; and twenty natives.

Per Ship *Earl Dalhousie*, to Liverpool.—Colonel and Mrs Savage, and family; Lieut. Perkins; Mr. and Mrs. Daly; Mrs Smith; Mr. Marshall; Mr. Bonhilm; and Mr. Booker.

Per Steamer *Victoria*, to Surat.—One hundred and eighty-two natives.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—
Ship *Asteroid*, for Calcutta.
Ship *Srawaek*, for Liverpool.
Steamer *Coringa*, for Kurrachee and Persian Gulf.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, 2ND MAY 1863.

For London.

Patterson.—251 boxes Dry Ginger, 348 cwt., Soondergass Mooljee.

Ex Saviour.—1,000 bundles Coir Yarn, 94½ cwt., Kessowdass Goculdass.

Pride of the Ocean.—684 chests Tea, 30,672 lbs., Ebrahim Noordin and Co.; 22 chests Chundroose, 44 cwt. 22 lbs., Hirjee Bhimsey and Co.

For Liverpool.

Coronet.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Comber, Sons and Co.

King of Italy.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Comber, Sons and Co.

Berbice.—150 bales Cotton, 526 cwt., Luckmedass Khetta, 175 bales Cotton, 612½ cwt., Pudumsey Virjee and Co.

General Neil.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Gooculdass Culli-njee and Co.

Militus.—260 bales Cotton, 910 cwt., Ruttonjee Roopjee; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Lulloobhoy Purbhoodass.

Anna Dorothea.—260 bales Cotton, 910 cwt., Coupland and Co.; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Luckmedass Hurribhoy and Nuthoo Lallji-e.

South Carolina.—800 bundles Country Gall. 400 cwt., Narronjee Bhimjee; 550 bales Cotton, 1,925 cwt., Comber, Sons and Co.

Siroeco.—6 bales Cotton, 17½ cwt., Muncherjee Jamsetjee and Sons.

Princess Alexandra.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Merwanjee Framjee; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Nusserwanjee Merwanjee.

Duncairn.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee and Co.

North.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Muncherjee Dadabhoy; 1,500 bales Cotton, 5,250 cwt., A. Bell and Co.; 500 bundles Country Gall, 250 cwt., Soondeejee Damjee.

Tudor.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Hejebhoy Dawood and Co.; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Tulla Nagsey; 30 bales Wool, 90 cwt., Mesjee Mooljee; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Trecumjee Veljee and Co.; 225 bales Cotton, 787½ cwt., Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy.

Ocean Empress.—290 bundles Jingelly Seed, 145 cwt., Vithuldass Goverdhundass.

Lillies.—36 bales Wool. 108 cwt., Rowjee Hunsraz.

Sarawak.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

Feronia.—105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Futtaychund Dewchund; 200 bales Cotton. 700 cwt., Bhimjee Gordhur and Co.; 51 bales Wool, 178 cwt., 3 qrs., 21 lbs., Jacob Savoas and Co.; 13 bales Cotton, 45½ cwt., Lukmonjee Keekabhoy.

Henry Feresy.—600 bags Linseed 900 cwt., Jairam Viscam; 1 bag Surs eed, 1½ cwt., Cursonjee Hurgovun and Co.; 1,000 bales Cotton, 3,500 cwt., A. Bell and Co; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Muncherjee Dadabhoy.

Recorder.—205 bales Cotton. 717½ cwt., Jaynarron Dhunraz; 100 ales Cotton, 350 cwt. Jewraz Ramdass.

Otago.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., R. J. Jejeebhoy and Co.; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee and Co.; 1,500 bales Cotton, 5,250 cwt., Ritchie Steuart and Co.

Glenalea.—75 bales Cotton 262½ cwt., Luckmechund Nursey; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Dadabhoy Hormusjee and Co.

Duke of Wellington.—1,140 bags Surseeced, 1,710 cwt., Fernandise.

For Havre.

Ghanaral.—8 bales Cotton, 10½ cwt., Dadabhoy Hormusjee and Co.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *United Service*, 150 bundles Firewood, 12 cwt. 21 lbs., Dadabhoy Cursetjee; 12 packages Billiard Tables, Electric Telegraph Instruments and Tools.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

492	Adelaide, Jardine.		
749	Art Union. Morrison.		
1180	Belle Isle. Colo.—Stoehr Prieger & Co.		Jan. 7
700	Birkby, Purdy.		
597	City of Glasgow, Carnaghard—W. Nicol & Co.		March 8
882	Cyclops, Cordiner.		
1954	Defiance, Galloway—Ritchie Steuart & Co.		March 3
531	Dovercourt, Heigho.		
1168	Glasgow Taylor.		
831	Janet Cowan, McKirdy.		
756	Lord Raglan, Rybert.		
1987	Louisa, Bowcroft—W. Nicol & Co.		March 1
774	Mahratta, Hickman.		
187	Maldon, Seals.—Ritchie Steuart & Co.		Feb. 4
497	Mary Sparks, Chase—J. N. Wadia & Sons.		Nov. 29
724	Merrywhire, Mathers—Blackwell & Co.		Dec. 24
844	Minnehaha, Morgan.		
950	Octavia, Bristow.		Feb. 14
744	Sea Park, Stewart.		
739	Sir Ralph Abercrombie, Macdonald.		
492	Sirocco.—Burjorjee & Co.		Feb. 24
744	Thomas Hamlin, Menzies.		Feb. 25
1104	Veteran, Duncan—Bobert Frith & Co.		March 21
1153	Zuleika, Glover.		Dec. 3
940	Wings of the Wind, Wyllie.		

FROM LONDON VIA ADEN.

905	Southern Light.	Jan. 24

FROM LONDON VIA NEW ZEALAND.

1354	Gertrude, Congdon—Coupland & Co.	Nov. 6

FROM LIVERPOOL.

1162	Africa, Bowie.	Dec. 9
904	Baron Renfrew, Thomas.	
639	Barbara.	March 24
589	Bon Accord, Campbell.	Feb. 1
814	Bloomer, Goodwin.	Feb. 11
668	Cessna, Hayes—Coupland & Co.	March 6
1119	Contest, Jennings—Coupland & Co.	Feb. 6
1447	Czar, Langwill, Reunie Scovell & Co.	Dec. 19
1109	Dongola, Scott—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Jan. 7
	Eliza Beneke, Jackson.	March 9
1090	Eliza, Inckerson.	Dec. 7
1091	Elphalet Greeley, Cutter.	
229	Fidelity, (s), Jones—E. Bates & Co.	
986	Fleur de Lis, Taylor Remington & Co.	Jan. 6
1194	Floating Light, Starkie—Stenhouse & Co.	Dec. 24
1305	Glen Maiden, Marshall.	Jan. 8
1165	Gulnare, Cumming.	Feb. 8
647	Grefve Berg, Snellman.	Feb. 18
819	Hurry Puddenney, Richardson—E. B

WE published on Friday, the 1st instant, a *Bombay Gazette Extraordinary*, giving a telegraphic summary of the financial statement, which Sir Charles Trevelyan submitted on Thursday last, the 30th ultimo, to the "Council of the Governor-General assembled for the purpose of making laws and regulations."

The statement had been for some time anxiously looked for. Speculation abounded on all hands as to what was likely to be its character. A surplus was generally expected, and the question was, how was to be disposed of. Though it would be rather premature to pronounce any general opinion on the budget with merely the telegraphic summary of it before us, the summary is yet so full and clear, that it evidently embodies a very fair epitome of all its provisions, and we are warranted in concluding from what it tells us, that the statement is in every respect satisfactory. The actual surplus of the financial year 1862-63, which closed on the day the statement was made, including reductions made on home charges is stated as being nine hundred and thirty-six thousand pounds. The manner in which Sir Charles Trevelyan disposes of his surplus by reducing the income-tax one per cent., the duty on beer to one anna per gallon, and on wine to one rupee per gallon all round, will be hailed with very general satisfaction. The two last reductions will be a boon to Europeans who were entirely the victims of the reckless taxation of Lord Canning's government in 1859, when in it is despair to recruit its shattered finances, it summarily clapped on duties so high on articles of European consumption, that in some cases they had the effect of being prohibitory. As regards the income-tax, it seems likely that as Sir Charles was the first to denounce it, and the policy of which it was a part—it may be his lot to see his views finally prevail by giving it a year or two hence, its *coup de grace*.

The gross revenue of 1862-63 is stated as being over forty-five millions one hundred thousand pounds sterling, the estimate made by Mr. Laing lastyear for this period was £43,796,200, so that the revenue realised, exceeds the estimate by nearly a million and a halfsterling. The main branch of revenue which shows an increase appears to be Opium on which it is said, revenue has been realised to the extent of nearly a million and three quarters sterling, more than the estimate. Mr. Laing's estimate of revenue from Opium, was six millions three hundred thousand pounds. The revenue derived from Customs and Stamps has fallen considerably below that of the previous year. The expenditure is stated to have been £37,228,000 which is said to be over half a million above the estimates. This expenditure, of course, refers exclusively to India, now Mr. Laing's estimate for the Indian expenditure for the year 1862-63, was £35,905,521, and this would make the actual expenditure to exceed the estimate by £1,322,479 nearly a million and a half, instead of a little over half a million according to the telegraphic summary. The gross expenditure, by which no doubt, is meant the entire charges both in India and England, is said to have been £44,168,000; the estimated gross expenditure was £43,355,286, so that the gross actual expenditure exceeds the estimates by £812,714, or very nearly a million sterling. The estimated expenditure in India for 1863-64 is thirty-seven millions five hundred and twenty-five thousand, (£37,525,000) which is two hundred and ninety-seven thousand (£297,000) above the actual expenditdre of the year just expired, and one million six hundred and nineteen thousand four hundred and seventy-nine (£1,619,479) above the estimate. The estimate of gross revenue for 1863-64 is forty-five millions three hundred and six thousand (£45,306,000); which is only a trifle more than two hundred thousand pounds (being £206,000)above the actual receipts in 1862-63. The telegram says this will show an estimated surplus of nearly eight hundred and sixteen thousand pounds, but we require more data than the telegram affords to see how this is made out. On the whole, the finance statement taken on the imperfect information we yet possess, must be considered a cheering one, the revenue is bouyant, expenses are not increasing, and with sound well applied economy in the conduct of the public service, there is every reason to expect in the future, a flourishing revenue. As Mr. Laing truly enough says in his lately published pamphlet— "The days of heroic Indian finance are now over, and what the country wants above all things is a period of undisturbed tranquillity unruffled by changes of taxation."

THE *Friend of India* who seems particularly fond of designating "the policy" of the present Director of Public Instruction in Bombay as "anti-Christian and non-neutral" in his issue of the 23rd April, has the following :—

"Some years ago he (Mr. Howard, the Director of Public Instruction), rejected the books of the Socinian publishers, Messrs. W. and R. Chambers, as school-books, because of some distant allusions which they contained to Christianity. But we rejoice that, with the advent of a Governor like Sir B. Frere after Sir G. Clerk and Lord Elphinstone, we can quote the following passage from a speech of Dr. Murray Mitchell's which, having seen only extracts of the report in the Bombay journals, we were not previously aware of—'The tone and temper of the Educational Department—so far as Europeans are concerned—is not what it once was. We do not now witness, and we shall never witness, a repetition of that astounding spectacle when in the neighbouring hall the President of the old Board of Education publicly denounced missionary education as teaching hypocrisy. We seem to have advanced half a century from the position in which such scenes were possible. The better tone of the Department was lately well shown in the kindly reception of the gift of bibles in various languages made to the school libraries. And we are hardly doubt that, if the Tract and Book Society were to follow the example of the Bible Society, and present some of its many excellent publications—avoiding, I should say, polemical works—the proffer would be met with the same ready courtesy.' Any other state of things would be impossible under Sir B. Frere's *régime*."

Now we should be glad to know on what authority, the *Friend* makes the assertion, that Mr. Howard "rejected the books of the Socinian publishers, Messrs. W. and R. Chambers, as school-books, because of some distant allusions which they contained to Christianity ?"

The statement is not true on the ground on which the *Friend* puts it. Mr. Howard rejected some books published by the Messrs. Chambers as he did those of other publishers, which he found in use, when he took charge of the Educational Department, not because they contained, 'distant allusions to Christianity' (whatever that may mean), but because he considered them as books not well adapted for giving instruction in English, to natives of India. He may or may not have been right in taking this course, but we are not concerned to defend it; we only state the real facts connected with the case. The *Friend* appears to have some dim idea that there were proceedings connected with education in this presidency, in which objections were taken to certain books for containing religious lessons, but what the objections were or by whom they were made, he seems not to have been at any pains to learn. Had he taken the trouble to ascertain what the facts were, and what was the course taken by the Director of Public Instruction on that occasion; he would not have charged Mr. Howard a second time with "hostility to Christianity" in his educational administration. The *Friend* quotes a passage from a speech of Dr. Murray Mitchell which appears to have afforded him great comfort: we are glad to see he is so easily pleased, but he should be careful how he "draw inferences" from common places referring indirectly to controversies a dozen years old, and a state of things which has long since passed away. The *Friend's* allusion to the *regime* of Sir Bartle Frere though well meant is singularly unhappy, he has made the awkward blunder of crediting the present Governor of Bombay with "a policy" (as he phrases it) in the educational department with which he has had nothing on earth to do !

The present educational policy of the Bombay presidency is based on the memorable educational despatch of the Secretary of State issued in 1854. The principles of it are now, just what they were, when the department was re-organized under Lord Elphinstone's government nearly nine years ago, and they are not alterable at the pleasure of any Governor or Director of Public Instruction. The present Director of Public Instruction, Mr. Howard, has during his nearly seven years tenure of office greatly improved the system of instruction in his department as well as its organization; in all his proceedings he has had the confidence and support of every Governor he has served under, and so long as he pursues the same course, he can safely count on the support of the Government, whoever may be at the head of it.

THE last Mail brought us out intelligence of the death of Sir Henry Roper, at Chichester, at the comparatively early age of sixty-two.

It is more than sixteen years since Sir Henry Roper retired from the office of Chief Justice of Bombay. One of his predecessors, Sir John Awdry, and two of his successors in the same office, Sir Erskine Perry, and Sir William Yardley, are all at home, in good health we believe, and in the enjoyment of larger pensions than Sir Henry Roper enjoyed, which may possibly tend to prolong their lives, as we sincerely hope it will.

The reason of Sir Henry Roper enjoying a less pension than those gentlemen was that he chose to retire after having been a Judge of the Supreme Court only seven years. As a Barrister formerly in practice here, and as Clerk of the Crown, he had been the jovial companion of many and was in those days a general favorite in society. Elevation to the bench seems to have spoiled him. At least soon after he was elevated, he picked a foolish quarrel on the bench with the house of Forbes and Company, with one of the partners of which house, after they had been very good friends, he was at the time not on speaking terms. This led to a quarrel entirely of his own seeking with the proprietors of the *Bombay Times*, then about half the merchants in Bombay, on account of something which had appeared in that paper, relating to the little quarrel with Forbes & Co., from the pen of the Editor, not sufficiently respectful, as Sir Henry thought, to him; whereupon he had up all those gentlemen more than once for contempt of Court, because Mr. Editor *would* write in a way displeasing to Sir Henry and possibly in a way not always pleasing to them,—threatened them with imprisonment, which they deprecated by stating what was the fact that they were not personally or morally responsible for what was written in the paper, and that Sir Henry might take satisfaction otherwise if he chose, but ultimately discharged them with no punishment, though with great loss to himself,—a loss of dignity, which he never quite recovered, and a loss of temper and of happiness which haunted him for the remainder of his days in Bombay.

Sir Henry had other quarrels,—violent quarrels,—with his colleague, Sir Erskine Perry, and with the late Advocate General, Mr. LeMessurier, into the merits of which we cannot enter. Possibly there were faults on all sides.

Sir Henry Roper was quite as warm in his friendships as in his quarrels, and was kindly and manly in his general intercourse with the world. Perhaps it should be added that he was quite as good a Judge as the majority of his predecessors or successors on the bench of the late Supreme Court, and many of his enemies, if he had any at last, will no doubt now remember something to his praise. *Extinctus amabitur idem.* They must all think well of him now.

THE following is a Statement of Cash Balances in the Government Treasuries in India, at the close of the month of February last, contrasted with that of the previous years :—

*According to the present limits of the several Governments.	*1861 February.	*1862 February.	*1863 February.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Govt. of India	2,44,74,876	5,78,17,603	6,10,16,836
" Bengal.....	1,83,46,033	1 73,0,963	1,80,91,073
" N.-W. Provinces	2,57,87,869	2,96,77,218	3,26,12,414
" Punjab	1,29,17,368	1,15,68,879	1,20,45,852
" Bombay	2,57,88,167	3,57,44,406	3,55,19,082
" Central Provinces	50,48,921	58 16,812	47 59,904
" Deccan.....	16,89,77	23,2,866	30,78,351
" Madras	1,44,09,071	2,19,15,462	2,83,60,475
Total.....	12,81,61,982	18,22,55,239	19,51,83,989

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

SIR CHARLES TREVELYAN'S FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

REDUCTION OF INCOME TAX, &c. &c.

(Special Telegram for the Bombay Gazette.)

CALCUTTA, *30th April* 1-15 P.M.

Financial Statement. Actual deficit of last year one hundred and fifty thousand pounds

Clear surplus of year ending this day, aided by home reduction, nine hundred and thirty-six thousand pounds.

Gross revenue of 1862-63 over forty five millions one hundred thousand sterling.

Opium exceeded estimate by nearly one million and three quarters.

Remaining Branches of revenue two hundred and fourteen thousand below previous year, chiefly in customs and stamps.

Total expenditure is thirty-seven millions, two hundred and twenty-eight thousand, or over half a million above the Estimates.

Gross expenditure, in all, forty-four millions one hundred and sixty eight thousand.

Estimated expenditure in India for 1863-64 thirty-seven millions, five hundred and twenty-five thousand, or nearly three hundred thousand over last estimate.

Army increase one hundred and eighty thousand.

Public works, total estimate five millions, two hundred and thirty-seven thousand, nett, including guaranteed railways, which are four millions more than estimates. Revenue for 1863-64 is forty-five millions, three hundred and six thousand; shewing in estimates a surplus of nearly eight hundred, and sixteen thousand.

Import duty on Iron reduced to one per cent

Duty on Beer reduced to one anna per gallon; on Wine one rupee per gallon all round.

Income tax reduced to three per cent. from August next.

Financial surplus will be four hundred and eighty thousand sterling.

Estimated cash balances of April 1st 1865 will be fifteen and a half millions.

No present change in Salt or Piece Goods.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

GALLE, 30*th April*, 2-15 P.M.

Steamer *Mary Grant* from Bombay anchored.

GALLE, 1*st May*, 2-15 P.M.

Steamer *Orissa* from Calcutta anchored.

CALCUTTA.

1st May, 5-40 P.M.

Government Paper Four per Cent., par to two annas discount.

Five per Cent., nine rupees and quarter premium.

Five-and-half per Cent., eighteen rupees and six annas to ten annas premium.

Exchange on London, first-class Credits, two and three-eighths to half penny.

Freights to London, dead weight, forty-five to fifty-five shillings.

Jute, eighty-seven shillings and six pence.

Seeds, eighty-seven shillings and six pence to ninety shillings.

Grey Shirtings, fourteen by thirteen, seven pounds, forty inches, eight rupees twelve annas to fourteen annas per piece, nominal.

Madapollams, thirteen by eleven three pounds, thirty-two inch, four to four rupees and three annas per piece, nominal.

Mule Twist, number forty, good seconds, about eleven annas per morah.

Market for piece goods, quiet.

Market for Twist, very dull.

NEWS FROM CHINA.

GALLE, 1*st May*, 8-50 A.M.

Arrived steamer *Singapore* from Hongkong 15th, Singapore 23rd, and Penang 29th April.

Nothing of importance received from Peking. Everything appears to be quiet.

From Yeddo intelligence has been received that the rebels have been driven off from the vicinity of the settlement.

In Japan all is quiet. The secession of nobles from Yedo still continues.

A strong reinforcement of men and additional supplies of ammunition have proceeded to the relief of Foosham, known to be invested by the rebels.

COMMERCIAL.

Per steamer *Singapore*.

Opium, all descriptions, had declined during the fortnight, but Patna rallied somewhat the close. Present quotations being :—

Patna, 640 dollars.
Benares, 610 dollars.
Malwa, 685 dollars.
Exchange, shows a material advance.
On London Bank Bills, five shillings.
First-class Private Paper, five shillings and a half penny.

On Bombay, two hundred and forty-two Rupees.
On Calcutta, two hundred and forty-four Rupees.
From Shanghai our dates are of the 8th instant.
Malwa, has declined after the arrival of the mail, and closing prices were :—
Malwa, 547 taels.
Patna, 525 taels.
Exchange, had advanced.
Bills on London were quoted for Banks, at six shillings seven pence half penny.
First-class Private Paper, six shillings eight pence.
Exchange at Shanghai on Bombay, was quoted at three hundred and twelve rupees.
On Calcutta, three hundred and fourteen rupees.
Cotton at Canton. Shanghai staple has declined five mace.
Bombay Cotton, no sales.
Exported, 46 bales.
Stock 354 bales.
Quotations unaltered at Hongkong.
Considerable purchases of piece goods have been made for India at about previous prices.

CHINA COMMERCIAL NEWS THROUGH KEDGEREE.

HONGKONG, 3*rd May*, 1-50 P.M.

Per steamer *Clan Alpin*, from Hongkong 18th April. Since telegram of the 15th instant, via Galle, Opium has still further declined. Present quotations are :—

Patna, 623 dollars.
Benares, 608 dollars.
Malwa, 675 dollars.
Exchange on London, is still for Bank, five shillings.
First-class Private Paper, five shillings one-half penny.
On Calcutta, two hundred and forty-four Rupees.
From Shanghai our latest dates are of the 11th instant.
Malwa, had declined after the arrival of the mail, and closing prices were :—
Malwa, 547 taels.
Patna, 525 taels.
Exchange, has advanced.
Bills on London, were Bank, six shillings seven ponce half penny.
First-class Paper, six shillings eight pence.
On Calcutta, three hundred and fourteen rupees.
Considerable purchases of piece goods have been made at Hongkong for India at about previuus prices.
Rice has declined, and the demand for the North almost ceased.

From Shanghai, we hear, that the market was at a stand-still; better class of Bengal grain quoted at two dollars six cents. per picul.

LOCAL.

MURDER.—The mate of the *Dalkeith*, Mr. T. Peacock, has laid an information of the murder of the Captain, Engineer, of the ship, on the 4th March last, on her voyage from Liverpool to Bombay. The prisoner, whose name is John Johnson, has been remanded, and will be brought up before the Magistrate for preliminary inquiry this day.

STATEMENT OF PRISONERS IN THE COUNTY JAIL.—*(For the week ending 2nd May.)*—Under sentence of hard labour, 105 natives; without labour, 2 natives; transported, 9 Europeans; penal servitude, 4 Europeans; and untried, 15 natives; total 135; and 90 on the civil side, making in all a total of 225.

REPORT OF PRISONERS IN THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—The Marshal of the Jail reports the following prisoners in the House of Correction on the 2nd inst. :—Under sentence of Supreme Court 104, Petty Sessions 5, Police Magistrates 129, Courts Martial, Military, 23 Europeans, Naval do., Military Court Martial, natives 3. Total 264.

NUISANCES ON MALABAR HILL.—A circular to the following effect has been addressed to the various owners and tenants of houses on Malabar Hill :—

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.
BOMBAY, 27*th April* 1863.

SIR,—As owner [tenant] of a house at Malabar Hill, the Municipal Commissioners direct me to draw your attention to the serious nuisance, which now prevails in that part of the Island, from the practice adopted by domestic servants, of resorting, for natural purposes, to the nearest open or waste spot of ground, or to the sea-beach; the ground and beach so used being in close proximity to dwelling houses and to public roads. The Commissioners are convinced that you will at once see the danger to the public health from a practice of this kind, even where the resulting nuisance is not perceptible to the senses; but the Commissioners have received so many complaints on the subject, that there can be no reasonable doubt, that the nuisance is at once dangerous and offensive.

The proper remedy for this state of things is, I am directed to point out, the construction by each house-owner of proper latrines for servants; and by arrangements, enforced by the house occupier and employer, for their use and cleansing by and at the expense of the members of his establishment.

The Commissioners direct me to point out to you the urgent necessity for the provision of such latrines at as early a period as possible, say, by the 1st June next. Failing the provision of such conveniences, the Commissioners will be compelled to take steps, in concert with the Commissioner of Police, to abate the nuisance by taking action against the offending domestics under the nuisance clauses of the Police Act or the Penal Code; and as the Commissioners are aware that such procedure will bring much inconvenience and annoyance on the gentlemen occupying houses in this district, they direct me to express a hope that an early compliance with their suggestion of private latrines will spare them the unpleasantness, and the residents the annoyance, of a resort to magisterial interference.—I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

W. TRACEY, Clerk to the Board.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

OPEN 185½ MILES.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 29th March 1863.

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 17,159.
Amount ..... Rs. 19,096 10 10

MERCHANDIZE.

Amount ..... ,, 9,335 5 10

Total... Rs. 28,432 0 8

Corresponding Week last year, Open 132¼ *Miles.*

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 15,570.
Amount ..... Rs. 7,025 6 6

MERCHANDIZE.

Amount ..... ,, 2,917 13 5

Total... 9,943 3 11

FETE IN HONOR OF THE MARRIAGE OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

ON Friday, the 1st instant, the ordinary routine of busy plodding life, which marks the commercial and political character of the town of Bombay, was diversified by a grand spectacle in honor of the marriage of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. With the exception probably of the occasion of the Royal proclamation on the assumption by Her Majesty the Queen of the Government of the British Territories in India in November 1858, there has hardly before been witnessed in the history of this town and island such a scene of festivity and rejoicing. Perhaps the most most striking feature in the proceedings of the day was the good humour which everywhere prevailed. The whole town wore a joyful and holiday aspect, along the Esplanade and on most of the public buildings and private mansions, flags and banners were displayed, and the streets were crowded with merry-hearted pedestrians, their aces glowing with feelings of loyalty, and a desire to partake as fully as possible of the effluent spirit of holiday enjoyment. Though many of the shops were open, there was a general cessation from business in all the public offices and banking and mercantile establishments. The Esplanade was the centre of attraction. Here admirable arrangements were made by the Committee entrusted with the management of the Fête, for providing entertainment to the children belonging to all the educational institutions throughout the island. An enclosure was made between the railing and the verge of the glacis extending from near the Church Gate to the Apollo Gate, to which admittance was obtained by tickets procured from the members of the working Committee who were, Colonel H. Barr, chairman, the Hon'ble Mr. Juggonath Sunkersett, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Mr. E. I. Howard, Commodore Frushard, I.N., Mr. S. Compton, Mr. G. W. Terry, Dr. Bhau Daji, Mr. D. J. Kennelly, and the Rev. Messrs. Du Port, Colvin, Forbes, Gibson, and Cooke. Within the enclosed space, arrangments were made to provide supper for all Christian children, and appropriate refreshments such as sweetmeats and fruit for all native children belonging to the several schools and institutions of the island. At the intervalles were erected two triumphal arches fitted for illuminations and decorated with flags and a long line of streamers. In the centre were arranged tables and seats for the children, and on the sides, chairs and benches were provided for the accommodation of spectators. In front of this was a grand transparent arch, decorated with flags, and bearing the mottos in large letters "God bless the Prince and Princess of Wales," and "Faith" and "Hope," and on each side were arranged pyrotechnic fabrics with streamers waving around them. We should mention that under a garrison order issued by Brigadier Tapp, C.B., in conformity with the Government notification on the subject, the troops in garrison paraded in full dress in the morning to fire a "feu-de-joie" in honor of the occasion. H. M.'s 103rd Regiment fired the "feu-de-joie" on their private ground at Colaba; while H. M.'s 18th and 21st Regiment N. I., were formed up on the general parade ground, in line parallel to the road and facing Backbay, at a quarter-past five A. M., at half past five a royal salute was fired from the saluting battery, after which the troops fired their "feu-de-joie." The fête commenced about five o'clock in the evening, at which time the children from different parts of the town began to arrive. A special train had been engaged to bring the children of schools at Mahim and Byculla. There were the boys and girls of all the Christian public and private seminaries, the pupils of all the Hindoo and Parsee boys and girls schools, as also the Hindoo Puntoojees and the Mahomedan Moolla with their respective flocks of boys. The children of each school came successively in regular procession, with flags and banners and wreaths of evergreens which presented a most pleasing spectacle; those of the Byculla school and the Roman Catholic school at Mazagon were proceeded by their respective bands of musicians playing lively tunes. These lilliputian musicians attracted much attention, and their efforts to cater for the amusement of the vast assemblage greatly enhanced the hilarity of the scene. The children of the native girl's schools were escorted by the Union Band, which was then stationed in the centre of space occupied by the native children. His Excellency the Governor's Band and the Band of H. M.'s 103rd Regiment were also in attendance, and were stationed in the centre at short distances from the triumphal arches; they discoursed very lively music at short intervals. After all the children had taken their seats, a monster chorus was formed of singers principally from the Byculla and the Roman Catholic schools, under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Farnham, and they sang the following pieces with excellent taste and feeling, and were applauded with great enthusiasm.

NOW PRAY WE FOR OUR COUNTRY.

Now pray we for our country, that England long may be
The holy and the happy, and gloriously free,
Who blesseth her is blessed ! so peace be in her walls,
And joy in all her palaces, her cottages and halls.

Among our ancient mountains, and from our lovely vales,
Oh ! let the pray'r re-echo, "God bless the Prince of Wales !"

With heart and voice awaken those minstrel strains of yore,
Till Britain's name and glory, resound from shore to shore.

Should hostile bands or danger e'er threaten our fair Isle,
May God's strong arm protect us, may Heav'n still on us smile !

Above the Throne of England, may fortune's star long shine !
And round its sacred bulwarks, the olive branches twine.

And copious blessings shower upon his lovely bride ;
May she, fair Dane, be ever old England's joy and pride.

To both Thy grace be given, regard them with Thy care ;
Be pleased our pray'r to answer, "God bless the Royal pair."

THE ARMY AND THE NAVY !

The Army and the Navy ! the gallant and the true ;
Our sailors at Trafalgar, the Guards at Waterloo.
Fair maidens sing their praises ; their mighty deeds proclaim ;
And mothers teach their little ones to lisp each honored name ;
Since then in many a battle, in many a fatal fray,
The Army and the Navy have fought and won the day !
And now, should danger threaten us, they'd freedom's flag unfold,
For England's right, again, they'd fight as they have fought of old.
Hurrah for the Army and Navy, Hurrah ! Hurrah ! Hurrah !

The Army and the Navy ! What deeds of glory done,
Upon the plains of India ; beneath its burning sun ;
At Ban, Inkerman, the Alma's glory bright ;
Each hero there press'd on to share the thickest of the fight.
The sailors help'd the soldiers with valour and with pride.
As comrades fought, as comrades fell and sleep there side by side !
Still, still, we have defenders as stedfast and as bold,
For England's right, again they'd fight, as they have fought of old.
Hurrah for the Army and Navy ! Hurrah ! Hurrah ! Hurrah !

While the Christian children were so engaged, the native girls were treating the other children and the spectators round them to a few songs written for the occasion by the Hindoo poet, Nurbuddashunker Lallshunker. After the singing was over a circle was formed, in the centre of which Colonel Barr took his position as chairman of the working Committee, and read the following address to the general Committee, of whom there were present, the Hon'ble W. E. Frere, the Hon'ble H. L. Anderson, the Hon'ble A Lewis, the Hon'ble Juggonath Sunkersett, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Mr. Venayekrow Juggonathjee, Dr. Bhau Daji, the Hon'ble Premabhoy Hemabhoy, and a few others.

Colonel Barr said :—

"MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE.—As chairman of your working Committee I feel that I should give you an account of the stewardship intrusted to us, and will do so in the fewest possible words. Although only thirteen days have elapsed since the proceedings of the general meeting of the inhabitants proclaimed the intention of the community of Bombay to testify the feelings of joyful loyalty with which the intelligence of the auspicious marriage of the Prince and Princess of Wales was received by them, yet the large sum of Rs. 11,/5 has been subscribed and placed at the disposal of your Committee to make preparation for the fête in celebration of which we are here met together. The time has been so limited, and the necessary preparations so extensive, that we trust we may be forgiven for any shortcoming. All the pupils of every seminary throughout the island of Bombay, including those from Mahim, have been invited to attend, supper has been prepared for all Christian children, and a sweetmeats and fruit for those whose religious persuasions forbid their sitting down with the Christians. The number of children thus drawn together and now before us is about 8,000. Of these we have 2,200 Christians and children under Christian tuition; Parsees, Hindoos, and Mussulmans, 6,100, and for all, suitable accommodation and refreshments have been provided. It is my very gratifying duty, Hon'ble Sir, to inform you and the members of the general Committee of two munificent gifts, the first being a sum of Rupees 3,000 presented by Mr. Cowasjee Manockjee Limjee and Mr. Homjee Cursetjee Dady, to be expended in supplying each orphan scholar, male or female, of the Indo-British or native schools in Bombay, including the Scottish Orphanage, with a suit of clothes. The second is a sum of Rs. 5,500 presented by Mr. Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee, partly to be expended in discharging all debts for sums of 100 rupees and under of persons in jail for debt, partly for clothing destitute persons in Bombay, and partly as a donation to Mr. David Sassoon's school to provide clothing for its boys.

"The wish of the last named gentleman has been already carried out in so far as the release of debtors is concerned. The debts of 62 persons were paid to-day, and they were released from confinement, at an expenditure of 2,891 rupees 2 annas and 9 pies. The remaining provisions under which the donation has been made shall have our careful attention. I am sure, Sir, it must be extremely gratifying to you and all connected with this fête to see the liberality of our native fellow-subjects taking a form which, while it testifies their devoted loyalty to our beloved Queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales, feeds the hungry, clothes the naked, and relieves the prisoner from thraldom. I should ill-perform my duty, Sir, were I not to bring prominently to the notice of the general Committee the talent, the care, and the attention which Mr. Terry has so kindly devoted to the preparation of the transparencies, illuminations, and other decorations which give such effect to the fête; all, I beg to say, are due to Mr. Terry's efforts, and to him in the name of the working Committee I beg to tender our hearty thanks."

The Hon'ble Mr. Frere replied as follows :—

"COLONEL BARR, MR. TERRY, AND GENTLEMEN OF THE WORKING COMMITTEE.—In the name of the general community of the inhabitants, and of the Government of Bombay, I thank you for the very efficient manner in which you have carried out the object of our meeting on the 19th. All that you can do, you have already done, and the further success of the fête is not dependent upon your exertions but upon causes over which you can have no control.

"It is not for us to thank those truly philanthropic men who have devoted a part of their contributions this day, not to clamorous and brilliant festivities and pyrotechny, but to loosen the bonds, to make glad the hearts, and clothe the bodies of the debtors and the poor. May they find the reward of their charity hereafter ! May it be bestowed on them when the proceeding of this day shall be subject of tradition only ! For to that what we now behold will all come : a week hence a vestige of all we see will not remain, and the fête day of the marriage of the Prince and Princess of Wales would survive only in our memories were it not for a munificent offer which has just been made to Government by one of the most enlightened and liberal both in heart and hand of our fellow-citizens of Bombay.

"Cowasjee Jehangeer—I trust he will pardon my Saxon love for names without Mister or Esquire—has on the occasion of the Prince of Wales marriage fête offered Government a lakh of rupees towards building the University of Bombay. Of course there has not been time to ascertain His Excellency the Governor's views on the subject of the offer being accompanied with conditions. I am not in a position to say that it has been accepted; but, having knowledge of Cowasjee Jehangeer's generosity in his hospital at Surat. I feel very confident that he will not urge on Government any conditions which they cannot accept, and I have a strong conviction that in the University Building of Bombay we shall have a permanent record of this day, and a very fitting record it will be of the marriage of the son of him who was the best educated and the wisest Prince in Europe, and who is himself I believe the first Prince of Wales who ever had an education at our Universities.

"And, ladies and gentlemen, before I conclude let me beg of you, while wishing all health and happiness to the Prince and Princess of Wales, to join with me in wishing long life to Her Majesty the Queen : God bless her."

This was received with three hearty and loud cheers, after which the Christian children resumed their seats at the table and did substantial justice to the repast provided for them; while sweetmeats were distributed to the native children whose cast prejudices did not allow of their partaking of the supper. After this refreshment, the children rose from the table with more exhilarated spirits, and betook themselves to playing about, their faces glowing with joy and mirth at the whole spectacle. The singers again formed into a chorus under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Farnham, and sung the national anthem with much enthusiasm, drawing forth loud applauses from the spectators. The day had now closed, and illuminations having begun, all eyes were turned towards the grand arch in the front around which were to commence the pyrotechnic displays. This part of the entertainment was expected to be on a grand scale and of the greatest interest, but the full anticipations were hardly realised. The fire-works were of a very ordinary kind, and the dense crowd had to feast their eyes only upon the sky-rockets pirouetting in the air, the sudden explosion of the shells in their upward flight, and the blue, red, and green fires. The display lasted upwards of an hour, after which the children were conveyed home. Considerable enjoyment was added to the spectacle in consequence of its being a bright moon-light night. The crowds began to disperse, apparently wending their way to inspect the illuminations in the Fort. The concourse of spectators in the Fort and the Esplanade was very great, and from every direction an unbroken throng of carriages and pedestrians in one continous torrent swept along the streets. At the Church and Apollo Gates the crowd became packed in one dense mass, and for a time the avenues were impassable, so much so that one could hardly breathe freely. Glancing cursorily at the illuminations which though fine were not very general, as only the Government offices and a few of the offices and private residences of Europeans and natives were lit up. The Town Hall was the centre of attraction, and being most brilliantly and tastefully illuminated, it presented a dazzling spectacle. Opposite to it on the other side of Bombay Green were the offices of Messrs. Forbes & Co., which displayed excellent illuminations, and had transparencies exhibiting the likeness of the Prince and Princess of Wales in their wedding costume. The offices of the Military Finance presented a very brilliant appearance exhibiting a large crown of lights with devices V. R. and A. and A., opposite to this on the other side is St. Thomas' Cathedral, which was very well decorated, the upper portion of the tower exhibiting a magnificent tier of lights, and the royal standard floating over all. Next to it was the *Times of India* office which was very richly illuminated and was tastefully decorated with appropriate devices. In Apollo street, the only noticeable places were the Secretariat which was very finely lit up, with bull's eye lanterns of different colors tastefully arranged in the row of lights. The office of Dadabhoy and Ruttonjee Dubash was also well lit up. Turning to the Rampart Row, we first meet with the shop of Messrs. Rogers & Co., where the tasteful arrangement of candle lights behind the glass window, and the mottos "England's Hope" and the "Rose of Denmark" attracted much attention. Next to it, the shop of Messrs. Treacher & Co., and the Bank of Hindoostan, presented very pleasing illuminations. The Central Bank and the Chartered Mercantile Bank were very richly illuminated and adorned with the devices "Ich Dieu." The Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, also displayed a brilliant exhibition of lights. The Bank of Bombay was the most magnificently decorated building, and the effect produced by its illumination was particularly noticed at a distance it presented a very striking appearance. The Agra Bank and the Oriental Bank exhibited a brilliant appearance. The mansion of Mr. David Sassoon, the new Bombay Club, and the offices of Messrs. Leckie & Co., were elegantly illuminated, and attracted a good deal of attention. In Medow street, the shop of Messrs. Watson & Co., and the Roman Catholic Chapel were the only places lit up, and they exhibited very good lights with appropriate mottos. Turning to Hornby Row, we notice the offices of the Municipal Commissioners which were very nicely illuminated displaying the devices A. and A. The most attractive display in this locality was the mansion of Mr. Sorabjee Jamsete Jejeebhoy which was very magnificently illuminated, with a handsome crown of lights on the top of the building; like the Bank of Bombay it presented a grand appearance at a distance. In the native town, Mombadavie was the only locality exhibiting lights; the rest of the town was enveloped in the usual gloom. The mansion of the Hon'ble Premabhoy Hemabhoy displayed brilliant lights and decorations of flags and ever-greens. The house of Mr. Ramlall Thakoursedass and those of a few Hindoo merchants in the same locality were nicely illuminated. In Girgaum the mansion of Mr. Ramchunder Luxmonjee (Bhow Russool's) displayed a brilliant and attractive exhibition of lights, with very handsome decorations and transparencies bearing the mottos "God save the Queen" and "Long live the Prince and Princess of Wales." The residence of the Hon'ble Juggonath Sunkersett was magnificently illuminated, and the transparencies bore the motto "God bless the Prince and Princess of Wales." The only other residence in this quarter exhibiting lights was that of Dr. Bhau Daji which presented a beautiful appearance with the Prince of Wales feathers in brilliant lights on the top. In Kalbadavie, the Tract and Book Society was the only building which displayed illuminations It must be mentioned that the immense crowd which had gathered to witness the grand "tamasha" was characterised by good temper and order, and the police deserve great credit for the admirable manner in which they preserved order and assisted in encouraging the good humour which everywhere prevailed. We regret to state that some sad accidents occurred in connection with the fire-works. A heap of rockets accidentally exploded in consequence of sparks alighting upon it from other rockets which were being fired off, and several persons among the crowd were burnt. A Parsee and a Hindoo were killed, ten persons were very severely injured and were conveyed to the Jamsetjee hospital, and four or five others were taken to their homes. Two of the injured persons are at present in a very precarious state. The Coroner's jury which was empannelled to view the body of the deceased Parsee recorded their opinion that the arrangements for the fire-works were very defective, inasmuch as there was no person having a competent knowledge of such matters appointed to superintend the same.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

BURST OF ROCKETS.—FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held on Saturday last, at the Morgue, Kamateepoora, touching the death of a Parsee, named Bazonjee Dossabhoy. The full facts of the accident will appear from the following depositions taken before the Coroner Dr. Reid.

Mr. George Wilkins Terry, deposed.—I am the Superintendent of the Jamsetjee School of Art, and reside at the Byculla Club. The working Committee for the fête in honor of the marriage of the Prince of Wales, of which I was a member, selected a number of fire-work men to make rockets, two thousand, and also procured two hundred and fifty rockets from government stores. A certain number of poles were placed about thirty-five feet from the sea-wall. The rockets were divided into three groups, one to the right, another to the left, and the principal behind illuminated tower in the centre. The last was again divided into three, the government rockets in the centre, and the rockets made by the native fire-work men on the right and left. Finding that there were only four men to look after the rockets, I went up to the enclosure and with the assistance of Captain Turner, I procured five men and a Serjeant of the 103rd Regiment, to assist in firing the rockets. One of them informed me that he was acquainted with the handling of rockets. I gave them charge of the government rockets, and I gave them port-fires to light them with. When the guns fired the royal salute, I gave the signal for the three groups of rockets to be let off. I retired through the principal archway. Hearing a greater noise than I expected, I partly turned round to see and noticed an immense quantity of smoke and fire and was immediately struck on the arm and leg. I found myself surrounded by fire. I placed myself between the two arches, so as to be protected by the wood-work. As soon as the noise began to subside I went into the crowd to see if any one had been injured. I found a Mahomedan injured on the leg. I then found a Parsee with his clothes burning lying insensible with three people around him. I helped in extinguishing the fire from his dress and tore the sleeves of his right arm. I then rushed back to the arch and asked whether any of the men were hurt. One of the Europeans said he had a blow, but it appeared to be nothing serious. I then saw the space where the spare government rockets had been placed, under the centre arch vacant, from which I concluded that they must have gone off in some way. I then saw port-fires burning on the sea-side of the wall. I noticed nothing further that time. I felt my arm very painful and went to look for a doctor. I then went into my tent and had my clothes removed and washed myself. The bundle of spare rockets had been placed by me under the arch, which was twelve feet from the sea-wall; and were left there with a view to be used when the first burst was over. The native fire-work men had placed their spare rockets in bundles under the side arches. I followed the arrangements of the native fire-work men as much as possible, as I had no kn

We are glad to see that the movement in furtherance of an Agricultural Show, so happily inaugurated by the Lieutenant-Governor, shows signs of favourable progression. A prize-list has been forwarded to us, exhibiting the following results :—

Live Stock	Money	12,326
	Medals	850
		13,176
Poultry and dairy produce		1,351
Agricultural Implements		8,750
Produce		2,080
Extra prizes not including sundry recent donations		1,375
		26,732

It is satisfactory, moreover, to notice that among the prizes offered for agricultural implements mention is made of cotton-gins and tea-manufacturing implements, for both are at present of so much importance as to deserve every encouragement. The extra prize-list has not yet been completed, but among the donors we notice the name of the Rajah of Burdwan, who gives Rs. 200 for the best bull and cow bred in the district of Sasun and exhibited together, and those of several other native gentlemen. On the whole, the native community seem thoroughly appreciative of the efforts made to encourage agriculture and breeding.—*Id. April 24.*

We mentioned some time ago that Assistant Surgeon Rhind, who had come down with a battery of artillery from Assam, was in arrest in Fort William under charges which involved his trial by court-martial. Destiny has saved the authorities the trouble of trying this officer, as he died yesterday in Fort William. There still remain two officers in the Fort, who have been several months in arrest, pending probable trial by court-martial; but now-a-days, in many cases, the period included between an officer's offence and the promulgation of the sentence of his court-martial is as long as that required for the progress and termination of a Chancery suit.—*Id., April 25.*

At the commencement of the year we called attention to the desire entertained by those most interested in the trade of the Punjab that government should use its endeavours to obtain from the ruler of Cashmere a reconstruction of the treaty of March, 1846, so far as it alludes to the collection of customs duties. We pointed out the difficulties that Sir Henry Lawrence experienced when he endeavoured to obtain from the Rajah a pledge that these exorbitant taxes should be modified, and we are now glad to see that the desire of Sir Robert Montgomery to try his influence with the Rajah is about to be put to the test. On the 17th Sir Robert left for Jummoo to visit Runbeer Sing on a political mission; and if he can induce the Maharajah, either by our government disposal of the coveted "Talook of Bisewar" or any other reasonable arrangement, to open the frontier to imports under diminished customs, we have no doubt a great benefit will accrue to the trade of the Punjab.—*Id.*

Is there more than one Priestly in the field? Or does Sir Hugh Rose propose to introduce the Austrian system of military espionage into the Indian Army? If so, his Excellency is certain signally to fail, for British officers will never tolerate the presence of tale-bearers and spies in the Mess-room or in the midst of social gatherings. Unless we are greatly deceived—and on that head we have not the slightest apprehension—only a few days ago a distinguished officer, who had reason to expect a certain appointment, suddenly found himself in disgrace, and at the same time received a hint to be more careful in the future as to his conversation. Sir Hugh Rose has now tried the patience of the public to the extreme point of endurance, and will find that not even the sympathetic tolerance of H. R. H. the General Commanding-in-Chief will much longer avail to screen him from merited disgrace and a speedy removal from a post he has shown himself unfitted to hold.—*Hurkaru, April 23.*

OUDH.

The old project of a canal through Oudh we observe has been revived. Sir Arthur Cotton and Mr. Dyer lately visited the Province and consulted with each other on the subject. The latter gentleman has surveyed from above Birtapoor in the Khyreegurh district near the Nepaul frontier to Lucknow. He proposes to join the waters of the Gurwah, Koreasaie, Sardah, and Chowka with the Goomtee.—*Sumachar Hindoostani, April 25.*

THE SINEWS OF INDIA.

(From the Friend of India, April 23.)

It would be a curious calculation to discover how much the public, who guarantee five per cent. on some fifty millions of railway capital, have lost, from the inability of India to supply manufactured iron. That the iron is there—in Beerbhoom, in the Himalayas, and all over Southern India, there is no doubt; and that it can be worked by Englishmen superintending native labourers in the plains as well as in the hills, there is still less. Indeed tradition ascribes to India the origin of the art of smelting iron, and its natives have from the earliest ages been experts in the process, which is quite suited to their narrow wants, of the finest iron and steel. But just when India would have saved at least ten millions sterling by using its own iron for its railways, instead of strewing the ocean with cargoes of rails and its rivers with miles of lost permanent way, no indigenous iron is forthcoming. What has come of the Kumaon Company? The Government of India made it a condition in their terms with the Branch Railway Company that it should use so many miles of Indian rails. Where are they? India, after spending fifty millions, is only in the infancy of its railway communications and of its use of iron in all the arts and manufactures. Must we look to England to supply the material, at an enormous cost, risk and delay, when it lies around us and a little art would make us independent of the world? Is no one an exporter? Is the annual production of pig iron is some eight millions of tons, of which Great Britain supplies one-half. Will India not play its part? The late Mr. Stoddart, the first authority on the subject, declared that "for purposes of fine cutlery India is infinitely superior to the best English cast steel." Our Indian *wootz* or steel ore consists of the magnetic oxide of iron united with quartz in the proportion of 58 to 42. The Hindoo women winnow away the quartz of the ore, then it has been pounded, and the rest is prepared in the rudest of furnaces with the simplest of woods as fuels.

We are glad to be able to record some progress in the manufacture of India iron and steel. At the little fishing village on the West coast of Madras now called Beypore, the terminus of the railway but in time to be known as an important place, the East Indian Iron Company can turn out daily a ton or two of steel by Bessemer's process. A visit to the works astonishes the stranger who does not expect such progress, and the history of the experiment is worthy of study and imitation. Seventy years ago Mr. Stoddart's opinion as to the superiority of Indian steel led a Madras Civilian to study the subject. In 1818 Mr. J. M. Heath, being Collector of a district in which the steel was largely produced, naturally reasoned that if the natives by the rudest processes could produce such results, capital and skill would at once create a great source of national wealth. He accordingly resigned the service, went to Europe to study the whole subject in 1825, returned in 1830, and then erected his works at Porto Novo some hundred miles below the city of Madras. Sir Frederick Adam, the Governor, took an interest in the scheme, and on receiving the favourable report of a Committee, gave pecuniary and other assistance to Mr. Heath, which led in 1833 to the establishment of the Indian Iron and Steel Company. Similar works were erected at Beypore. After varying success, in 1853 the company merged in a larger one, with a Welsh manager, and was known as the East India Iron Company. Other works were erected at Poolamputty in Salem and Trincomalee in South Arcot. The iron was so good that a large quantity was used in the construction of the Mensi and the Britannia Tubular Bridges. The sole obstacle to success was freight. So long as ships would take pig iron at ballast freights—which they did in the absence of other dead weight—supplies were exported. But the irregularity of supply this caused led to the iron fetching only from £7-10 to £9 per ton, while inferior Ulverstone iron brought from £10 to £12 a ton. Soon, too, fuel became scarce, the English managers complained of the heat of the climate, and the Company never declared a dividend.

But meanwhile Mr. Bessemer was astonishing the iron manufacturers by his method of making iron and steel from the crude ore, by simply forcing through the melten metal powerful jets of atmospheric air. This at once removed many of the Company's difficulties as to fuel and flux, and in 1859 Mr. James Maylor, after reporting on the Bessemer process as carried on in Sheffield and Sweden, landed in India as manager. He has been most successful in introducing the process, and it remains to be seen if he will be able to reward the shareholders for their perseverance by large profits. The want of charcoal fuel can now be easily overcome by the use of condensed peat, which is to be found in the Pulni Hills and in many parts of India. Peat is the purest of fuels if its water can be removed, and this is now effected by Mr. Buckland's machine, which, by means of an Archimedean screw and a perforated strainer of two feet diameter, delivers the fine peat to a brick-making machine and rejects the coarse roots and fibres. In a heated chamber the moisture is driven off, and when the blocks of peat have finally been subjected to a current of hot air in a drying shed they become as hard as oak. At Crevelea Iron works in Leitrim cast iron has thus been manufactured, and already Ireland expects great profits from thus utilising her vast bogs. The Company has for its Chairman Mr. R. W. Crawford, M.P., the Chairman of the East India Line and two of its Directors are at the head of the Madras and Bombay railways. At the International exhibition its specimens of iron and steel were adjudged worthy of a first class medal. It has been proved that the Bessemer soft steel or steely iron, possesses all the toughness and double the strength the best malleable iron made. The Company are making shafting and spring steel for the Madras railway and tool steel for other parties. Colonel Orr, the Madras Mint Master, has reported highly on their steel for Dies and tools. Colonel Maitland, of the Gun Carriage Manufactory, is equally satisfied. Their Bill-hooks or jungle knives are proved far superior to those in ordinary native use, by the Coffee planters of South India.

The success of this Company is one of imperial interest to India and we trust Government the railways and all manufacturers will recognise the fact. India does not want so much to export her iron elsewhere, as to be independent of all other sources for her own supply. Nature has made her so, and man must do his part. Iron must yet become in the East what it is in the West—the sinews of India as it is of England.

A CARROUSEL AT VIENNA.

(From the correspondent of the Times, March 24.)

VIENNA, *March* 19.

The first representation of the "Carrousel," or tournament, took place yesterday in the Imperial Ridiney School, which is on the west side of the place or square in which is the equestrian statue of the Emperor Joseph. Five Princesses, seven Countesses, four Austrian Archdukes, three members of foreign reigning families, 12 Princes and Dukes, 20 Counts, eight Barons, and three Knights took part in the pageant, which was so magnificent that I despair of being able to give an adequate idea of it. The Riding School is about 70 yards in length and 20 in breadth, and round it run two galleries, which yesterday evening contained the *beau monde* of Vienna. At the western extremity of the building, and directly opposite the grand entrance, is the Imperial box, in the front of which sat the Empress, the Archduches Sophia, the Archdukes Francis Charles and Louis, and three other members of the imperial family. The Emperor and four or five Archdukes remained standing in the hinder part of the box during the whole performance, which lasted from 8 until nearly 10 o'clock. As the clock struck 8 the "Einzug," or cavalcade, began, and the spectacle was so very gorgeous that few of the persons who witnessed it could refrain from loudly expressing their admiration and delight. At the head of the cavalcade, which consisted of 235 persons and 170 horses, was a man-at-arms, who bore on high the banner of the house of Austria. Behind him came ten heralds, each of whom carried a gilt staff, on the summit of which was a two-headed eagle of bronze. The two principal herald (Kings-at-Arms), who were mounted on Spanish (Andalusian) horses, which danced rather than walked, wore the colours of the Imperial family, and had the double eagle embroidered on the front of their surcoats. The heralds were followed by two kettle-drummers on horseback and 34 trumpeters, all of whom rode gray horses. As the cavalcade advanced towards the Imperial box the trumpeters played a grand march which had been composed for the occasion by M. Leonhard, the "Capellmeister" to the army. The trumpeters were followed by flag and pennon bearers, men-at-arms, &c., and they by six knights and six ladies and as many couples of Saracens (*Saracenen*). The knights were the Archdukes Albert, Louis Victor (the Emperor's youngest brother) William and Leopold and the Princess Kinsky and Auersperg; their ladies, the Princess Auersperg, the Countess Bonquoi, Princess Hohenlohe, and the Countesses Stauffenberg, Claudine Hohenstein, and Amelia Hohenstein. The Saracen couples were the Prince of Wirtemberg and Princess Marie Kinsky, the Prince of Baden and Princess Fanny Liechtenstein, Prince Rodolphus Lobkowitz, and the Princess Helen of Thurn and Taxis, Prince George Lobkowitz and Countess Nako, Prince Paul Metternich (the brother of the Austrian Ambassador at the French Court), and Countess Erdody-Oberndorf, and Prince Trauttmannsdorff, and Countess Hovos-Paar. Behind the foregoing couples rode 22 knights, who were led on by Lieutenant-General Count Grunne, (the Master of the Horse), and Prince Emerich, of Thurn and Taxis. Twenty-two Saracens, under the command of Prince Schwarzenberg and Prince Egon Thurn and Taxis, went next in the cavalcade, the rear of which was formed by Christian and Saracen standard-bearers, squires, &c. As the different members of the cavalcade approached the Imperial box they saluted its occupants, and then filed off to the right and left. When the procession had twice gone round the Riding School, it withdrew to a temporary building that has recently been constructed in front of it. After the lapse of a few minutes the above-mentioned 12 ladies returned to the hall with their partners, and seated themselves on a dais in front of but somewhat lower than the Imperial box. The jewels worn by the Princess Marie Kinsky, who is one of the handsomest women in Vienna, must be of immense value. Her turban and neck were literally covered with large diamonds, and an emerald which she wore in front of her dress was as big as a good-sized tea-cup. Her dress, of rich brocade, was of two colours, and when exposed to a strong light it appeared to be covered with minute precious stones. Her sister, the Princess Fanny Liechtenstein, was also magnificently apparelled, and it appeared to the spectators that she was the best of the lady riders. The Countess Nako, who was sumptuously dressed in red and gold, managed her fiery steed with grace and skill; but it was evident to the connoisseurs that she had had less school practice than some of her companions. All the ladies were very richly and tastefully dressed, and some of them looked remarkably handsome; but none of them could vie with the Empress, who looked perfectly lovely, although she was in deep mourning.* One of the most imposing figures in the cavalcade was the Archduke Leopold, who sat his horse as if he had been nailed to the saddle. Count Grunne and Prince Emerich Thurn and Taxis also rode remarkably well. After the grand "*entrée*" the menat-arms and Bedouins went through various evolutions, which were interesting to see, but probably would be tiresome in the description. Quadrilles were then danced by the knights, Saracens, and heralds, and very well they were executed. The heralds (imperial riding masters) rode highly-trained entire horses of the purest Andalusian blood†, and the high-spirited animals appeared to feel that they were being exhibited, for they neighed loudly, beat the air with their unshod hoofs, pranced, and caracoled. All the performances were applauded, but the public seemed to be of opinion that the palm must be awarded to the Spanish chargers and their professional riders. The knights and Saracens then tilted at the ring and at negroes' heads, and after having for a time displayed their dexterity with the lance and sword, they drew their pistols and had a mimic fight with each other. While the eight-and-forty Christians and unbelievers were going through the above-mentioned evolutions, the 12 couples were preparing for a quadrille, which they subsequently danced to the great satisfaction of the spectators, who loudly cheered the high-born dames who, for charity's sake, had consented publicly to perform feats of horsemanship. Before the Countess retired the cavalcade again entered the hall, and slowly saluted the Emperor and Empress. There will be two more representations of the "Carrousel," and the entire proceeds of the three performances will be given to the distressed weavers, as His Majesty pays the expenses for lighting the Riding School and constructing the temporary building in front of it. The hall was brilliantly illuminated and all the *minutiæ* of the performance could be well seen, as the light came from the walls of the Riding School, there being no chandeliers attached to its ceiling. Count Grunne, the Master of the Horse, superintended the rehearsals, which were under the immediate direction of Lieutenant-Colonel Count Torok, who is considered a great authority on all matters connected with chivalry and its observances. The costumes were like those worn in the times of Leopold VII. of Austria (1198), the son of the Duke who imprisoned Richard the Lion-Hearted.

* For the Princess Amelia of Saxony.
† The breed was brought to Vienna by the Emperor Charles VI.

TWENTY YEARS OF FINANCIAL POLICY, BY SIR STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE, BART.; TAXATION, &c., BY SIR MORTON PETO, BART.

(From the Times, April 3.)

Sir Stafford Northcote's useful and unpretending summary of the financial history of 20 years gradually formed itself round the nucleus of a simple table of Budgets. "The explanatory notes which I had intended to add to the table have grown into a volume, and the table, which should have been the text, has shrunk into an appendix." The moderate increase in bulk which has resulted from the process adds considerably to the utility of the compilation. The concentrated nutriment of statistical tables is too minute for ordinary powers of intellectual digestion. Sir Stafford Northcote has supplied the necessary rotundity by his narrative of the circumstances under which successive Budgets were proposed, and of the arguments by which they were recommended. Even the tables of figures acquire something of human interest when they are connected with individual Ministers, rather than with an abstract Chancellor of the Exchequer. The period of 20 years ending with 1861 has not been selected at random, for in 1842 Sir Robert Peel commenced in his first Budget the series of financial changes which has since continued almost without intermission. The popular belief in his enlarged and liberal policy is in substance well founded, but transactions which lie a little beyond the reach of recent memory are seldom accurately known. Sir Robert Peel's fame rests chiefly on his commercial reforms, and yet his adoption of freetrade was, as Sir S. Northcote shows, in the first instance, an almost accidental consequence of his love of financial order. In the great Budget speech of 1842 Sir Robert Peel laid comparatively little stress on the tendency of reducations in the tariff to replace themselves, or on the advantages of encouraging trade. It rather suited his purpose to dwell on the slow working of fiscal elasticity, and to insist on the necessity of providing a definite surplus as the first condition of every fiscal experiment. Out of an increased taxation, estimated to produce four millions and a half, he only provided for the remission of duties to the amount of a little more than a million; and in consequence of some remarkable miscalculations an anticipated surplus of half a million was at the end of 1842 converted into a deficiency of more than two millions. In 1844, however, there was a surplus of four millions, and in 1845 of five millions, and in the interval the state of the public credit had enabled the Government to effect the beneficial conversion of the Three-and-a-Half per Cents. The previous modifications of the tariff had not only benefited the Exchequer and the community at large, but they had either converted the Minister, or confirmed his growing convictions.

Sir Robert Peel's mind was so constituted that neither argument nor observation affected him with the peculiar force of experiment tried by himself. Having ascertained in practice the expediency of any course of policy, he suddenly found himself satisfied with the theoretical reasons by which it was justified. When he became a Freetrader, he unconsciously adopted the principles of political economy, which must have been long familiar to his understanding, before they influenced his conduct. In 1842 he had reduced Customs' duties, because he considered that the limits of productive taxation on articles of consumption had already been reached. It seemed probable that relaxation might ultimately benefit the revenue, and the Income-tax was imposed for the express purpose of giving time for the operation of the new system. After the brilliant and unexpected success of his first improvements in the tariff, Sir Robert Peel's policy became at the same time more enlightened and more ambitious. In 1845 he asked the House of Commons to grant him the Income-tax for three years longer, although he candidly admitted that it was no longer necessary for the purpose of a financial equilibrium. The new demand was professedly made for the purpose of relieving industry and developing commercial prosperity, and almost the entire estimated surplus of the year was devoted to the reduction of indirect taxes. Nearly 500 articles were swept from the tariff, in addition to 700 which had been expunged in 1842. The sugar duties were largely modified; all raw materials of industry were admitted duty free, and the Excise upon glass, which had long impeded the progress of the manufacture, was wholly abolished. A surplus of more than two millions at the beginning of 1846 dispelled any remaining doubts which might have yet disturbed Sir Robert Peel's faith in his new convictions. Circumstances had at the same time induced him to abandon the political heresy of a special protection to native corn, and after his retirement from office he consistently supported the sound doctrines which he had learnt from his own balance sheets. Having carefully ascertained by actual measurement that all the radii of a particular circle were equal, he cordially acquiesced in the proof that their equality was geometrically necessary and intuitively certain. To dispassionate philosophers as well as to bigoted partisans the pliability of Sir Robert Peel's opinions is naturally distasteful. Nevertheless he was universally acknowledged as the ablest statesman of his time, and his substantial honesty has since his death been almost as generally recognized. His rapid advance in economical orthodoxy during his tenure of office originated in his meritorious adherence to a sound theory of finance. The first condition of prosperity was national solvency, or abstinence from the increase of debt. Lord Melbourne's Administration had recently introduced a great social improvement by the establishment of the penny postage, but they had sacrificed by the change a revenue of more than a million without even attempting to provide a substitute. The advantage to the community was, in the special instance, not too dearly purchased, but it was of the utmost importance, in the presence of accumulated deficiencies, protest with Sir Robert Peel against the further toleration of financial laxity. No other Minister would at that time have had the courage to propose the Income-tax, or the influence to carry it. It was true that within a few years he had often denounced the tax as inexpedient, and that at other times he had held it out to Parliament as the painful consequence of measures which he denounced as extravagant or unseasonable. When he became responsible for the finances of the country he never hesitated to adopt the only method by which it seemed possible to re-establish a fiscal equilibrium. Having secured his revenue, he found himself at liberty to try the effect of judicious remissions, but before he indulged in works of supererogation he performed an indispensable duty.

The subordination of commercial policy to financial necessity was one of Sir Robert Peel's characteristic merits. The most conspicuous of his successors has imitated his boldness on the easy condition of disregarding his unfailing caution. More eloquent than his former chief, though not more persuasive, Mr. Gladstone is also more thoroughly versed in economical theories, and he is equally laborious and inventive. Having filled the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer in two Administrations for a collective period of six or seven years, he has introduced with brilliant orations several comprehensive Budgets, and his earliest scheme of 1853 was eminently successful in its results. In just reliance on the expansive tendencies of trade and consumption, he has proceeded to repeal or to reduce indirect taxes, until the items of the tariff are reckoned by tens instead of by hundreds. It is unfortunate that in place of the confidence which was reposed in Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Gladstone, in continuing his work, should have excited universal disquietude. The general suspicion and uneasiness are explained by his uncertain principles of action as well as by the frequent indiscretion of his language. The first business of the Chancellor of the Exchequer is to provide a revenue, although it is also his duty to adjust the burden in the most convenient and equitable proportions. There is no merit in solving the problem by neglecting the primary limitations which are involved in its terms. It would be easy and pleasant to repeal taxes if the process involved neither a pressure on public credit, nor a demand for alternative imposts. Mr. Gladstone has encouraged trade, but he has repeatedly failed to secure a surplus; and he has only been enabled to reduce duties on consumption by the aid of an exorbitant and varying Income-tax. From 1842 to 1854 the rate was fixed at 7d. in the pound. In the next period of eight years it was altered seven times, and six years after the conclusion of the Russian war it still remains at 9d. The pound-and-nine-pence-tax may be easily borne with modified complacency the cheap commodities which they have purchased for the community out of their own pockets. Plausible arguments may undoubtedly be urged in defence of adventurous Budgets, but Mr. Gladstone in the plenitude of his rapid convictions and extemporaneous ingenuity, habitually commits himself to questionable propositions which are not even necessary to his practical conclusions. Sometimes he exaggerates a deficit by affecting to identify the legal expiration of taxes with their extinctions; and on other occasions he includes anticipations and repayments in the revenue of the year. In the last Session he denounced the heresy of judging financial policy by its fiscal results; and he has often proposed to encourage national frugality by making taxes as oppressive as possible. Prudent statesmen keep their spare trusts for their own private use. Sir Robert Peel's Parliamentary generalizations coincide to the utmost nicety with the particular propositions which were apparently included in their scope. Mr. Gladstone's philosophical maxims are in the same manner evolved from his special examples, but he seldom resists the temptation of expanding them to cover superfluous fallacies. Sir Stafford Northcote's compilation, though it simply records financial measures and results, throws a new interest upon the characters and peculiarities of successive Ministers. The fanciful credulity and the scepticism which have been respectively employed in Homeric criticism and the history of ancient astronomy may easily be traced in the financial doctrines of Mr. Gladstone and of Sir G. Lewis.

Sir Morton Peto, writing of the present time, and using materials accessible to all the world, would be less instructive than Sir Stafford Northcote, even if he were equally familiar with the principles of finance. Although it is difficult to understand the purpose or the utility of his book, it is by no means discreditable to a man engaged in business, as the product of his occasional leisure. In treating of dockyards, of fortifications, and of the organization of mechanical labour, Sir Morton Peto writes with special and professional knowledge. If his general views on taxation and expenditure are not equally valuable, they may perhaps be accepted as a fair representation of popular impressions. The figures and tables which are introduced are collected with commendable accuracy from the proper blue-books; but a statement, more than once repeated, that the public expenditure amounts to 140,000,000*l.* sterling, requires at least explanation. The national and local revenue falls short of two-thirds of the amount, and yet there is no reason to suspect any intentional misrepresentation. The constituents of Finsbury, to whom the work is dedicated, probably concur with their respectable member in the opinion that almost all taxes are objectionable, and that almost all public expenditure is wasteful. As there are few landholders in their body, they will not be less ready to adopt the suggestion that all other classes should be relieved at the expense of the land. The squire of former times was supposed to meet all financial difficulties by the simple proposal to "put it on Master Fundholder." Sir Morton Peto, looking at the rights and duties of different classes from the pecuniary point of view, is not less consistent in his determination to tax Master Landholder. For this purpose he would remodel the income-tax, and, in assumed conformity with the policy of 200 years ago, he would re-assess the land-tax on the full value of the rental. As if to drive the landowners to despair, he makes the malt-tax an exception to his general antipathy to the Excise. It is true that by increasing the duty on malt he hopes to reach the brewers rather than the farmers; but the county members and their constituents would look with justifiable distrust on the schemes of so implacable an enemy. It might have been supposed that the prejudice against those who have invested their property in land had become obsolete. The ownership of land is neither meritorious nor culpable, and the agreeable circumstances which attend it are accurately balanced by the smaller percentage of income which it produces. Even if Sir Morton Peto were well informed as to the policy of the nine-and-a-half-century-old sources of revenue which England has been bought and sold since the reign of William III. The dreamy agitators of the Financial Reform Association have sometimes proposed to raise the whole revenue from the land, on the pretext that the barons and freeholders of the middle ages provided in person for the defence of the country. The burgesses of the towns would have given a different account of the repartition of public burdens; but the fundamental fallacy consists in the assumption that the modern purchaser represents the rights or liabilities of owners who have died out or who have alienated their estates. When personalty was scarce, real property necessarily bore the greater part of the national obligations. It is utterly absurd to insist on the maintenance of the same proportion when the economical condition of the country has been thoroughly remodelled. Sir Morton Peto would repudiate the iniquitous theories of Liverpool, but he partakes in milder form the cognate illusions of Finsbury. As far as the land-tax is concerned he might have spared the question whether, "under cover of this old tax, the land of the country ought to go, as it practically does go, unassessed to the tax action of the nation." The land-tax undoubtedly represents the scutage, which was originally a commutation for personal service in arms, but a reference to any common text book would have shown that notwithstanding its title the tax was leviable on all property alike, whether real or personal. The comparative lightness of the burden in consequence of the maintenance of an obsolete valuation, has rendered it unnecessary to insist on the liability of personal property. If it really amounted to 4*s.* in the pound landowners would long since have taken measures to obtain a more reasonable distribution of burdens. In the meantime they will hear with surprise that, while they pay sixpence or twelve-pence in the pound under an Income-tax which is nominally fixed at ninepence, their property is "practically unassessed to the taxation of the nation." Sir Morton Peto kindly proposes to make the imposts more fully perceptible by largely increasing the relative burden which is already born by property. By expatiating on the habitual frauds of the traders, of whom he is the eager advocate, he convinces himself that to prevent them from paying too little they ought to be exempted almost entirely from payment. He desires to borrow from the States of North America the system of an annual tax upon property, and he erroneously asserts that no difficulty is there found in the valuation. If he had read the evidence of American witnesses more carefully, he would have found that the tax falls entirely on visible property, and that it has been found impossible to include equally valuable investments in funds, in trade, and in public companies. Annual income approximates far more nearly to an accurate index of the value of different possessions.

In dealing with expenditure Sir Morton Peto has even an easier task than in pointing out the objections to all taxes except those which affect the land. His commentaries on naval and military outlay are by no means original, and they are true only as far as they affirm the proposition that unnecessary armaments are highly inexpedient. It is idle to assert that the English army and navy "seem to be more a menace to France than anything France presents as a menace to us." Within three or four years the English nation has emphatically demanded that the Government should organize such a system of national defence as to render all future panics impossible. No Frenchman has ever supposed that the armaments and fortifications have been provided for aggressive purposes. The amount of preparation which is necessary is a question of degree and of detail; but financial reformers who altogether dispute the propriety of arming disqualify themselves for the duty of assisting in the formation of a moderate and reasonable estimate of cost. It is, perhaps, better worth while to discuss the supposed excesses of miscellaneous expenditure, though Sir Morton Peto has made a singular selection of grievances in complaining of the extravagance of the Post-office and of the police. It is not altogether clear whether he objects to the conveyance of parcels by post as an unprofitable speculation, or as an unfair method of competition with carriers. The practice may possibly be "a direct interference with the carrying trade of the country, and a very flagrant employment against the railway themselves of those facilities which had given the Post office the opportunity of carrying bulk at all;" but, if the speculation is advantageous to the revenue, it is not for financial writers to complain. If, on the other hand, the increased cost of management exceeds the additional receipts, the carrying trade and the railways are only deprived of an opportunity of realizing a loss. Sir Morton Peto further objects to Mr. Gladstone's savings-banks, as irrelevant to the original purposes of the Post-office, although they at the same time pay their own expenses and confer important benefits on the community. It is true that they swell the gross expenditure of the department, but as long as they cost the taxpayer nothing his advocate ought to be silent. The administration of the Post-office is by no means perfect, but its faults consist in the defective accommodation which it affords, and not in the excess of its outlay in proportion to its receipts. The gross revenue is in round numbers three millions and a half, and the net revenue a million and a half. As little or no capital is embarked in the undertaking, the clear profit realized by the State represents the advantage of a legal monopoly. When a fraction of the present number of letters produced about the same return the rate of taxation was extravagantly oppressive. The country is by no means prepared either to restrict the operations of the Post-office or to cut down the Police establishment in the hope of diminishing the number of prosecutions. Unless the police, in collusion with magistrates, judges, and juries, invent criminal cases, their activity tends to the multiplication, not of offences but of convictions; and, according to general opinion, there is little economy in the impunity of pick-pockets and forgers. "A mitigation of the rigour of the law in certain cases would relieve our judges of the necessity of sending many culprits to our convict prisons;" but Sir Morton Peto fails to define the acts of theft which he would henceforth exempt from punishment. On the whole, the Finsbury summary of taxation and expenditure conveys little information to the reader; but, as it is honestly intended and laboriously compiled, it is wholly unobjectionable, and it has furnished an intelligent member of Parliament with a harmless employment and with a creditable occasion of paying court to his constituents.

Auction Announcements.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN COWASJEE PATELL'S STREET, FORT.

By order of Jeewubie widow and Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Manockbaie, widow of the late Jewajee Jamasjee Patell, deceased.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises, all those Pieces or Parcels of Ground, with the House with the Messuage, Tenement or Dwelling House standing thereon, situated in Cowasjee Patell's Street, Fort, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 23, and bounded as follows, that is to say:—On or towards the East by Cowasjee Patell's Street, on or towards the West by the House of Framjee Peatonjee, on or towards the North by a House of Sonatonie, and on or towards the South by a House of Framjee Peatonjee. The Property of the late Manockbaie, widow of the late Jewajee Jamasjee Patell.

Conditions of Sale and other particulars will be made known at the time of sale.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE & Co.

Bombay, 4th May 1863.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

GLASS DOMES FOR CLOCKS AND FIGURES.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE has just received for sale on Commission, a small Invoice of Spare Glass Domes with stands, suitable for Clocks, Figures, &c. &c.

A few Europe-made Child's Perambulators, for Single seat, and a few pair of Bullock-pattern Gig, Phaeton and Carriage Lamps, and patent new improved Revolver in case complete by Dean Adams and Dean.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE & Co.

Bombay, 4th May 1863.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey, Bleached, and Colored Piece Goods, Twist, &c.

10 Bales Grey Shirtings.
1 Case White Mulls.
1 " " " No. 5.
1 " " " No. 6.
1 " " Lapped Scarfs.
5 " T. Red Printed Mulls.
2 " " Jacconets.
4 " English Blue-laid Footsoap 12 lbs.
3 " " " " 13 lbs.
4 " " " " 14 lbs.
A few Bales Mule and Water Twist.
2 Cases superior Papier Mache Table and Inkstand.
1 Hogshead Rum.
And on account and at the risk of Nundram Rodejee.
B
[B] 725, 730—200 Pieces T. Red Jacconets.
" 833, 834 } 400 do. do. do.
" 835, 852 }

SALE OF CAMPHOR.

ON THURSDAY, the 7th inst., at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the Warehouse of, and by order of John Mohamed Abdool Kaluck, near Munjul Bunder, on account and at the risk of Ladha Veerjee, the first purchaser.

20 Chests Camphor, landed ex Ship *Henry Moore*, from China.

TO LET FROM 1st JUNE TO 30th SEPTEMBER NEXT.

An Upper-roomed House furnished, situate at Mazagon. Rent moderate.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

PRINCES PATTERN PARK PHAETON.

A handsome Iron Carriage as of this form is also for sale, warranted new, and direct from the Builders (Jno. Barton & Sons), is warranted strong, and of the best materials, and is recommended as a good description of conveyance for Poona in the approaching monsoon where strength and lightness in a conveyance is a great desideratum.

SHERRY.

Fine English-bottled Brown Dinner Sherry, at Rs. 15 per dozen. To close an account.

WINES.

Good Sherry ..... Rs. 18 per doz.
Bernard and Co.'s finest Cherry Brandy —
In quarts ..... Rs. 13 per doz.

Bombay, 4th May 1863. CRAWFORD & Co.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his Shop, by order of the Trustees of Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Dandia, at that remaining quantity of Beer, Champegne, Claret, and Cinnamtores.

They will be on view from Monday, the 4th instant.

AN AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT MALABAR HILL.

ON SATURDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to submit to sale by Public Auction, at his residence, Malabar Hill, all the valuable Household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, &c., of the Hon'ble H. HERBERT, Esq., (proceeding to Europe.) The same comprises sets of rich Cryastal Cut Glass Ware, handsome Claret and Gold Dinner Set, elegant Pink and Gold Flowered Dessert Set, rich Blue and Gold Tea and Coffee Set, White and Gold Breakfast Set, a set of Best Plated "Melon Pattern" Dish Covers, Pairs of Oval and Round Hotwater Curry Dishes, handsome 4-light Candelabra and Shades, Cruet Stand, Butter Pot, Open-worked Bottlestands, Cutlery, Carved Silver, Fruit Knives in case, Fish Knife and Fork, half a Set of Plated Tea Spoons and Forks single and Chamoe Candlesticks, a complete set of Bagatelle made on the "Billiard pattern" Spoons and Forks for 12 persons, new and second-hand Cutlery, Adam's Revolver, &c., and the Furniture carved Blackwood such as Sets of Camp and Dining Tables, Sideboard, Arm and Easy Chairs, Round single and double Hanging and Table Argand Lamps, Tea Trays, Reclining Couches, Hat Stand, an excellent Correct going 8 Day Clock by "James French," Royal Exchange, London, with carved Bracket, Circular Table with Marble Slab, Conversation Couches, English Carpets, Drawing Room and Printed Chairs, Wine-coals, Vases, and Figures, Camp Cots, Wardrobes, Presses, Dressing and Wash-stand Tables, Toilet Glasses, Copper Cooking utensils, and dispense articles, &c.

AT 1 P.M.

A very light English-built Broughame, with Lamps, Shafts, &c., by "Thrupp Mabrity" of London, made to order, with a pair of serviceable Dog Carriage Horses, and a set of Plated Mounted Harness complete.

One double-seated English-built Phaeton, with a pair of powerful Bay Carriage Horses, and a Set of Plated Mounted Harness.

One handsome Black Arab Riding Horse, single and double Harness, &c.

Catalogues of full particulars will be published, and the property will be on view from the morning of the 4th inst.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 4th May 1863.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

[From April 1863, and until further notice.]

TIME TABLE,

SHOWING THE TIME ABOUT WHICH THE TRAINS MAY BE EXPECTED TO ARRIVE AT, AND DEPART FROM, THE SEVERAL STATIONS.

Notice.—Bombay time is kept at all Stations on the Railway. The Doors of the Booking Offices will be closed five minutes earlier than the times mentioned in the following Tables, after which no person can be admitted. To insure personal Luggage being booked to be forwarded by Passenger Trains, it must be delivered at the Stations at least fifteen minutes earlier than the times mentioned.

DOWN TRAINS.

Distance Miles.	STATIONS.	Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.
		A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.		P.M.
	BOMBAY ..... Dep.	9 0	9 0	7 45	8 0	2 30	5 25	5 35	8 45	10 0	...	2 30
2¾	Byculla ..... "	9 22	9 20	8 0	8 22	2 45	5 37	5 53	9 0	10 22	...	2 45
5¾	Dadur ..... "	...	...	8 13	8 35	...	5 45	...	9 13	...	...	2 56
8	MAHIM ..... Arr.	...	...	8 22	...	...	6 0	...	9 22	...	...	3 10
9¼	COORLA .....